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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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**TWICE-A-MONTH**

**DECEMBER 15, 1921**

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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## A Co-operative Index of Coats-of-Arms\*

By AGNES C. DOYLE

Reference Department of the Boston Public Library.

THE Tercentenary Celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, undoubtedly has caused the genealogical wave to rise all over the country, especially from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast. To "get into" "The Mayflower Descendants," "Colonial Dames," and "Sons" and "Daughters of the Revolution" before the end of the Summer was the objective.

Connecting links having been found, dates ascertained, papers accepted, applicants admitted, the next step is to find out where the original ancestor came from, and to display his coat-of-arms.

Of course, in a republic, such symbols of a dead and gone political system, should not be considered of any value, but the fact remains that the American people have an insatiable desire to hang up somewhere, in some part of their houses, a representation of such an hereditary device, whether it really belongs to them or not.

In England and other European countries, a coat-of-arms is as much a piece of property as land or a house, and subject to well-regulated laws.

Not so in America.

The American Smith, Jones, Brown or Robinson has a copy made from some book, framed, and hung up in the same manner as a diploma from a school, college or fraternal society, in the "living room" or "parlor" and proudly points to it as "our shield."

In former days I was frequently consulted as to "which I thought the prettier colors, red and gold, or blue and silver?"; blue and silver would "go" so much better with the furniture of the parlor, altho red and black would be so nice for the den.

It was a little bit difficult to point out tactfully to the inquirer that much correct genea-

logical investigation was necessary to connect up his or her family to the brilliantly colored arms chosen haphazard from some book, and labelled with the family name.

Not long ago a man asked me: "Say, where can I get a monogram of the ——— and ——— families?" "A coat-of-arms?" "Yes, that's it," he replied. I hunted up the genealogies of the families, found a color plate in one and gave it to him. This was unsatisfactory, however, as the name was "not spelled his way." I suggested other works, but to no avail, then, after a little search, pointed out to him that the same arms covered both spellings.

This desire of displaying hereditary devices in the United States has been very much discussed.

Many gentlemen of a past generation toiled severely over the subject and wrote many articles published in the Massachusetts Historical Society's *Proceedings* and in the New England Historic Genealogical Register. I am afraid they took the subject too seriously. One of these gentlemen, Mr. William S. Appleton, printed a pamphlet entitled "Positive Pedigrees and Authorized Arms of New England" containing the names of the only families in New England (thirty-two in number) authorized to own arms.

This caused much wrangling among these learned gentlemen, which today is occasionally quoted. To be sure, some of the first settlers were people of quality, and as such were authorized to use their family arms. Others in New England, not so well-born but with a desire not to be outshone by their neighbors, hired a man named John Coles, who had a copy of "Guillim's Heraldry," a book published in London in 1660. For a guinea he would take any coat from "Guillim" that bore a name having some resemblance to the applicant's, and copy it on a piece of paper about fourteen inches by ten. If no crest was found in "Guillim" he usually raised on the torse, the American flag. He put the name beneath, and it became the "arms" of

\*Paper read before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A. at Swampscott, June 24, 1921.

the family. Unnecessary to register it in any *Heralds' College*. Many of these old drawings were proudly handed down from one generation to another, and probably some of them were carved on tombstones.

If our American people must have coats-of-arms, and ask librarians all over the country to supply them, it behooves us, as honest toilers, to give them as nearly correct ones as possible. Our mission is to be educators and we have to begin at the beginning and tell them that the use of coat-armour, especially in England, (I am now referring to New England families, the subject with which I am most familiar), dates back to a very early period. The right to use heraldic insignia was a privilege granted by the sovereign, in the exercise of his princely prerogative and was a royal recognition for the achievement of some important and distinguished public service. The ulterior design was to attach to the sovereign and his government, his most prominent and influential subjects among the yeomanry. In the early centuries the granting of coat-armour was apparently subject to few conditions and controlled by no fixed rules. When the population expanded chartered rights became necessary, and a corporation known as the *Herald's College* was organized and chartered. This took place in the reign of Richard III—about 1483 or 1484. Similar institutions were established in Scotland and Ireland. To these organizations, as representatives of the sovereign, are committed the grant, the design, the blazon, and the registration of coat-armour.

Since the incorporation of the *Herald's College*, all arms legitimately granted are recorded in the *Herald's Office*.

In 1867 an attempt was made to establish in the United States an equivalent to the *Heralds' College* in England. John W. Chanler, of New York, offered in the House of Representatives a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to levy a tax on family crests and coats-of-arms actually in use as ornaments or on vehicles or household furniture. Fifty dollars was to be paid as a preliminary step, into the Treasury of the United States, then a yearly tax was to be paid, for the privilege of bearing arms, also, an annual license, for the engraved plate, or seals, or paintings of the arms which he was entitled to use.

This scheme, however, died an early death. Some of our legislators may resurrect it as another form of additional taxation.

Wars have been the producers and preservers of these hereditary emblems, as in the war thru which we have just passed, the various divisions of our own army adopted devices to differentiate their bodies of men. Says Charles

Boutell, an authority on the subject, in his "*Heraldry Historical and Popular*," "the idea of symbolical expression coupled with a love of symbolizing appear, indeed, to constitute one of the component elements of the human mind, as well in the rude condition of savage life as in every progressive advance of civilization and refinement. Thru the agency of such figurative imagery the mind is able both to concentrate a wide range of thought within a very narrow compass, and to give to the whole a visible form under a simple image."

Devices of all kinds have been used, singly and in combination, objects animate and inanimate, beasts, birds, fishes, flowers, trees, stars, moon, sun, the human body as a whole and in parts, agricultural implements, wells, fountains, geometrical devices, household utensils, bridles, spurs, saddles, water bags, guns, cannon and implements of trades.

Unlike the soldiers of our recent war, who were clothed to be as inconspicuous as possible, so as to fade into the landscape during battle, the knights of old and their retainers wore over their armour, rich surcoats glowing with color, on which were displayed their personal emblems. Their shields were painted in the same gorgeous hues and pennants waved in the wind above tossing crests which crowned helmets whose vizors were down to conceal the features. Only by such signs could bodies be distinguished during a battle and mobilized after an onslaught. Truly a splendid sight to our modern eyes to see one of these glorious figures, horse and rider gaily caparisoned, charge into the fight and rally with a wave of his sword his weakening retainers! Sun flashing on glittering metal and glorious color, as the wind tossed feathers like so many birds of gay plumage in flight! When the war was over and the knight returned to his castle, his mantle was hung on the wall of the great hall, against it his shield, and above that his helmet, surmounted by its crest. In time, as the real articles wore out they were replaced by sculptured or painted representations, used architecturally, in walls, above the great doorways and iron gates, and as the finishing touch to the immense mantels in the various rooms of baronial halls. From very simple devices, thru intermarriage with families privileged to bear coat-armor, very elaborate quarterings were evolved. The crest was used on seals, rings, silver, note-paper, carriages, harnesses and other personal equipment and as time went on this luxury was taxed, and became a source of revenue to the government.

As wealth and leisure have come to our own people in America, the desire for such devices, especially in architecture, or as decorative de-

sign, grows, and the correct sources must be placed at the disposal of those who seek and desire to obtain accurate information. The earlier days of ignorance are passing away, and we receive fewer of the ridiculous requests above quoted.

A number of years ago, I conceived the ambitious plan of examining in my own library, the Boston Public Library, the general works relating to the heraldry of all countries—English county, town and parish histories and visitations; as well as separate family genealogies—for plates, in color, if possible, of coats-of-arms. I intended to index them, by family name, to be readily accessible, at my desk or in a small card catalog. I devoted a summer to the project, and assembled about six hundred titles. This special work, as is usual in a busy reference department, had to be laid aside for the more pressing demands of every day, and as my index was as yet not made, I had to depend on my general knowledge of sources. Memory, however, is a treacherous thing, and a card or printed list is better.

I had in my mind's eye, a glorified "Burke's Armoury," plus a Rietstap's "Armorial Général" alphabetically arranged, with colored illustrations of every name contained therein, to be placed on the reference shelves for easy access, and to be handed out to the most exacting inquirer. Of course, this was an absurdity, a mere dream of short-cuts after a hard battle hunting thru dozens of books for a "picture of my arms," failing to find one, and in desperation taking a piece of paper and from the description in "Burke" or "Rietstap" drawing a sketch, giving a lesson in heraldic terms, "gules means red, sable means black, azure means blue, proper means just as it really looks, etc., etc.," and sending off a satisfied inquirer.

But dreams sometimes come true and perhaps this one may, tho not on such a large scale as the combination of Burke and Rietstap, if the library forces of the country co-operate.

My suggestion is that a co-operative index of coats-of-arms found in authentic works, arranged on an easy plan, similar to the great works already so helpful to libraries, be compiled under the direction of the American Library Association.

It may be that various libraries unknown to each other have already for their own convenience made such individual lists, either on cards, typewritten or printed. To help bring these together under one headship for redistribution so as to avoid unnecessary duplication is my object in appearing to-day before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A.

Various methods might be used to achieve

such results. A paid commission, volunteer aid from library schools and colleges, the indexing counting as work toward a degree, and a system of loaning by the larger and richer libraries, the books to be analyzed by libraries which have the time but not the books. I am aware that this work appeals to a limited class, but it is surprising to see how history is clarified by a knowledge of genealogy which includes heraldry. In England especially, the rise of great governing families and their political powers, depended almost wholly on carefully arranged marriages.

I would suggest as a library school thesis an index to the great set of Johann Siebmacher's "Grosses und Allgemeines Wappenbuch" in fifty volumes. This contains most valuable information, but is, as librarians know, almost worthless, for want of an index. It would give the students exercise in German as well, and count towards two courses, language and indexing.

The Library of Congress might be induced to look after the plates in separate family genealogies, since it has recently compiled and published an excellent work on the subject and likewise has facilities for printing on a large scale.

Above all, I would suggest using first sources, when possible, books without a shadow of doubt as to the authenticity of the illustrations.

So many ridiculous mistakes are perpetrated and put upon an ignorant American public, that they should be reduced to a minimum.

I was quite surprised in looking over a very expensive work in three volumes, "Historical Families in America," edited by Walter Spooner (New York, The Historic Families Publishing Co. Association, 191—, \$300) to find "fool" illustrations. Opening the first volume by chance at page 147 under "Ronse," I found a black and white drawing of the arms of the "Wright" family. The description given was "Arms or, on a chevron azure, between three grey hounds sable, as many trefoils argent." The illustrator evidently got mixed in his symbols for he had lined the ordinary (representing gules) instead of dotted, for or, the three black greyhounds were right, but stuck all around them were what were supposed to be trefoils, five above the chevron, and four below, nine in all, instead of placing merely three on the chevron, as the description called for. On the following page "Mott" was the name and the description, "Sable, a crescent argent." The shield was divided horizontally, with black above and red beneath (instead of all black), the only correct thing being the crescent.

"America Heraldica" is another work of the same type. The late William H. Whitmore, an authority on genealogy and heraldry, whose own work the "Heraldic Journal" is absolutely accurate and dependable, called it "crazy heraldry" in *The Nation* for May 5, 1887. He says "E. de V. Vermont . . . simply chopped up various books, picked up facts and errors, and placed the result before the public in a manner provocative of examination and censure. . . . a book like this is an unmitigated nuisance."

"Ancestral Records and Portraits," a compilation from the archives of Chapter 1, The Colonial Dames of America (Grafton Press, New York, 1910), has on p. 603-604 a bad drawing—the "Ridgley" arms. The description reads "Argent, on a chevron sable, three mullets pierced, of the field." The illustrator has put on the chevron, the symbol for purple, not black. Other mistakes might be quoted if time permitted.

In direct contrast, however, to these are the splendid plates to be found in the "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," edited by Joseph Jackson Howard. This has no collected index, but it contains many fine full page color illustrations and color fac-similes of grants of arms with decorative borders. Pedigrees done in family-tree style are also included.

This would be an excellent work to index for a beginning of the co-operative index.

The great general works, such as the "Fox-Davies" and the "Peerages and Baronetages" should be left to the last, as these are well-indexed and easily accessible.

I suggest also many splendid English county histories, of which I have a list, also works on monumental brasses. Of the latter, "John Sell Cotman's Engravings of Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk and Suffolk, London, 1839," has two fine color illustrations, one of Sir John Blennerhasset, and the other of Lady Katharine Howard. This method of color enamelling was in use at Limoges, France, and reproductions of examples are difficult to find, most brasses being in yellow and black.

"A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek, in Staffordshire; including Horton, Cheddleton, and Ipstones, by John Sleigh, London, 1883," has many fine color plates, twenty to a sheet. It is a work not very well-known, and contains accurate illustrations, as well as pedigrees.

W. H. St. John Hope's "Stall Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, 1348-1485" (Westminster, 1901) is another example of fine workmanship in its beautifully colored plates.

Of the foreign works, I would draw attention to the work in eight volumes of "Amato Amati,"

entitled "Dizionario Corografico dell' Italia." This is really a gazetteer, but has in the text hand colored coats-of-arms of every city and town in Italy. It is a little known set, but for the working reference librarian a very valuable one.

"Francisco Piferrer's Archivo Heraldico, Armas, Timbres y Blasones de Nuestra Noblesa Espanola (Madrid, 1863-66, 2 v. in one) is another little known work which has splendid color plates of Spanish families.

## Library Service at Oteen

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

In my letter of November 10th, for want of late information, I did not say anything concerning the library service at Public Health Hospital No. 60 located at Oteen, N. C.

From Mr. Hickling's letter of October 23d to the *New York Times* it might be inferred that there were no library facilities at Oteen. According to the October report of the Librarian, Miss Helen Harris, there were in the Library, 9,177 books to meet the needs of about 900 patients. In addition this library has the privilege of borrowing books from the North Carolina State Library Commission at Raleigh, N. C. These facilities are superior to the public library facilities in a good many cities throughout the United States. The present librarian, Miss Harris, took up her duties on October 5th, succeeding Mrs. Eliza J. Rankin. These names are a sufficient guarantee for professional and devoted library service.

Mr. Hickling's letter has resulted in a good deal of embarrassment to the Commanding officer and to the Postmaster, who has been deluged with publications of all sorts. There is a real need at Oteen, and elsewhere for current numbers of popular magazines. No fund is sufficiently large to meet this demand completely. The men in the hospitals are just as eager to get current numbers as other citizens, and it is a waste of effort to send back numbers. Current numbers therefore or a subscription which will ensure current numbers are welcome anywhere.

H. H. B. MEYER,

*Chairman, Committee on Transfer of  
Library War Service Activities.*

The Manual of the New York Library Association, 1921, lists seven honorary members, three permanent institutional members, five life members, seventeen annual institutional members, and five hundred and fifty-two active members, making a total (previous to the thirty-first annual meeting) of five hundred and eighty-four.



# The Atlanta Library School

By TOMMIE DORA BARKER, Director.

THE establishment of the Atlanta Library School is coincident with the movement for the establishment of municipally supported libraries in the South.

This movement had its beginning in 1899 when Atlanta received an initial gift of one hundred thousand dollars from Mr. Carnegie for a library building and the city appropriated five thousand dollars for the maintenance of a free public library. The Young Men's Library Association, which had been in existence since 1867 and had accumulated a considerable property, generously turned its collection of books over to the city and purchased a lot for the library from the sale of its own building. This marked the beginning in the South of the public library as a municipally supported institution. Other cities were quick to follow Atlanta's example and within a few years most of the larger cities of the southern states had established free public library service.

As new libraries were built or old ones reorganized a demand was created for trained librarians and technical experts. When the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was reorganized in 1899 as a free library a graduate of a technical school was put in charge of the catalog department but untrained assistants had to be employed thruout the system. An apprentice class was then organized after the plan worked out by Miss Electra C. Doren at the Public Library in Dayton, Ohio, Miss Doren having modeled her course on that used in Los Angeles, established by Miss Tessa Kelso.

Miss Anne Wallace, in her admirable paper, given before the American Library Association in 1907 on "The Library Movement in the South since 1899," summarized the events of these early years as follows:

"By the time the Carnegie Library was finished (1902) a competent staff was trained. But here our troubles began. No sooner had we a model shop than our neighboring cities began to call on us for trained assistants. Other Carnegie libraries were in process of erection, institutional and private libraries were being reorganized, and a steady demand for library service was created. Early in this demand were the libraries of Montgomery, Charlotte, and Chattanooga. Their librarians came to study methods and each returned with one of our assistants tucked under her arm. Assistants were lent to the libraries of the Georgia School of Technology, Agnes Scott College, and to the University of Georgia; to the public libraries

of Dublin, Newman and Albany, Georgia; to Ensley, Selma and Gadsden, Alabama. Assistance was claimed by the state libraries of Mississippi and Georgia, and by the projectors of newly planned buildings not yet erected. It is impossible to see how we did it so as not to cripple our own library, but finally the demand reached even the limit of inter-municipal courtesy, and Mr. Carnegie was appealed to. Again he came to the aid of the work in the south and established a technical library school as a part of the work of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, in May, 1905."

The curriculum of the Atlanta Library School is designed to give thoro training and instruction in the fundamentals of library work. The school does not feel that a one year course offers much room for specialization but it has made certain adaptations to suit local conditions. Special attention is given to the administrative side of the library, one of the requirements for graduation being the presentation of an acceptable thesis on the organization and administration of a public library. The school also gives special attention to practice work, as it is considered highly important that the students be thoroly grounded in library details as most of them go to libraries that have never been organized or that have only one trained person who must organize the routine and impart the knowledge of the details to an untrained staff.

The work of this school has been peculiar in that it has engaged in many activities ordinarily outside the limits of a professional training agency owing to the special conditions that have existed in the South. When the school was first started few southern states had library commissions, so that it became a bureau of information in regard to library matters for communities seeking help and advice in establishing libraries. It was called on to select architects, plan buildings, compile book lists, and, in fact, to perform all the functions of a library commission in addition to maintaining a ready supply of trained workers. With the establishment of library commissions in most of the southern states these more or less extraneous activities have become fewer from year to year and with the organization of the Georgia Library Commission in 1920, the school was finally relieved of the demand for this form of service. However, it was an important contribution that the school made in these formative years by furnishing expert advice on library technique.

With the demands of the foregoing character taken care of thru regularly established agencies, the school was able to consider how it could further adapt its work to meet local needs. To this end, in April, 1921, an institute week was held offering lectures on children's work, the mending and repair of books, and problems in library administration. The course was open to all those engaged in library work in the southeastern states and the response was such that the school feels that in addition to offering its regular course it can render a distinct service to the untrained librarians of small public and institutional libraries by giving from year to year longer courses similar to that held in 1921.

Another experiment that is being tried this year is the giving of a short course of lectures to the students of the Atlanta Normal Training School in an effort to give to those who will take charge of school libraries a minimum of technical knowledge.

The school has one hundred and fifty graduates. Of this number eighty-nine are engaged in library work, principally in the southern states. Of the sixty-one not now in the work, forty-one have married, nine have taken up other work, six are at home, and two are deceased.

The school is one of the agencies for the development of libraries in the South set in motion thru the efforts of Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta from 1899 to 1908 and director of the Library School from 1905 to 1908. It is only with the passing years that the full measure of Miss Wallace's contribution to library progress in the South can be gauged. Her work was concerned not only with the question of setting the machinery in motion, such as securing proper legislation for the support and control of libraries, creating a library commission, organizing a state association, and establishing a professional training agency, but it was also concerned with the more difficult matter of creating a public sentiment in a naturally conservative society for libraries supported from public funds. After the principle was accepted by one community it simplified the situation enormously for others so that when, in 1899, Atlanta appropriated funds for a public library it meant that an important precedent had been established in the south for accepting the free library as a legitimate activity of government. But the acceptance of this principle was only the result of years of educational work on the part of Miss Wallace.

Miss Wallace was the pioneer and organizer. In working out the details of the curriculum for the school Miss Wallace was fortunate in having associated with her Miss Julia T. Rankin

and Mrs. Percival Sneed, both graduates of the two years' course at the Pratt Institute School of Library Science. Miss Rankin succeeded Miss Wallace as director in 1908 after having been chief instructor from the inauguration of the school; when Miss Rankin resigned in 1911, Mrs. Percival Sneed became principal of the school and its executive officer until her resignation in 1915. Mrs. Sneed was succeeded by Miss Tommie Dora Barker as director. Associated with Miss Barker have been Miss Mary Esther Robbins, who served as vice-director from 1916 to 1918, and Miss Susie Lee Crumley, who served as chief instructor and assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, from 1915 to 1921 when she became principal and school executive.

### Another Library Impostor

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

A middle aged man recently appeared in a New England library representing himself as connected with a historical society in New York state and inquired for the names of the officers of the local historical society. He later called on one of these and told a story of an emergency need for a small sum of money to enable him to continue his journey.

He appears to have been an impostor. The description of the stranger and his methods recall the amiable gentleman who, a dozen years ago, victimized many librarians and museum curators in a manner so artistic and graceful that many of the victims felt repaid for the small loans extracted.

It may be well, however, for librarians to be on their guard in case officers of historical societies should not possess so keen a sense of humor.

X.

### And Another

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

Someone has been visiting libraries in Brooklyn and in New England, representing himself as my brother, or as the agent of the Syracuse Public Library, and asking for money. It is flattering to think that one's name is considered negotiable in this manner, but I am obliged to say that the Syracuse library has no agent nor have I a brother either in Brooklyn or New England. The man is an impostor.

PAUL M. PAINE.

An edition of sixty-five thousand copies of Alice A. Blanchard's attractive Children's Book Week List was financed by the publishers on a prorata basis, and distributed widely thru Los Angeles stores, schools and library centers during the week.



# College Library News

A SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1920, AND NOVEMBER, 1921. PREPARED BY THE STUDENTS AND PRINCIPAL OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS HELD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ON NOVEMBER 26, 1921.

AS was the case with the similar report presented at this conference a year ago, this summary does not claim completeness, but the hope is that most of the important news of the year has been included; and a few items of 1920 are incorporated which were either overlooked or unavailable last November. If college library interests seem to be broadly interpreted, it is to be remembered that the work of the college librarian is a branch of a large service, and that it cannot be justly discussed without frequent excursions among subjects which concern the library profession as a whole.

Now that international matters are to the fore it is perhaps not unfitting to begin with mention of some things that are happening in college library circles abroad. We have lately read newspaper accounts of the laying of the cornerstone of the new university library at Louvain, and of the participation in the event by American educational leaders.<sup>1</sup> This is not only symbolic of the sympathy between American and European scholarship, but of efficiently organized effort toward its expression. The Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace tells, in its annual report<sup>2</sup> dated March 16, 1921, of the action which largely made this possible, namely the gifts in 1919 and 1920 of \$107,000 by the Endowment toward the fund sought by the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, upon which apparently the library is being made a first charge. In the same report there is recorded the appropriation by the Endowment of \$100,000 to provide a new library building for the University of Belgrade,<sup>3</sup> a decision reached after considering the claims of the Academy of Sciences of Belgrade, and in view of the serious handicaps under which the University Faculty was laboring by reason of loss of books and damage by shells to the building in which the library was housed. In pursuance of a policy of some standing the Endowment has also given collections of books of about two thousand volumes each on American history and institutions to the general library of University College,

London, to the Library of the University of Paris, and to libraries in Peking, Rome, Zurich and Tokio, and similar collections have been in process of assembling for the Universities of Strassburg and Belgrade.<sup>4</sup>

Coming to English university library affairs, Cambridge libraries and the work of Henry Bradshaw are discussed by Sir Geoffrey Butler in the *Edinburgh Review*;<sup>5</sup> and the *Living Age*<sup>6</sup> brings news that the International Institute of Bibliography was made the subject of unfavorable comment at the recent meeting of the Library Association, being criticised for falling far short of its aims and for failing to command the universal support which is essential to its success. One of the remedies proposed may be startling to librarians in the United States, for a speaker advanced the belief that any bibliographical bureau of this kind should be located at Washington "because the Americans are a great nation of bibliographers."

For information about new books of interest to the college or reference librarians we turn to Miss Mudge's usual compilation in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*,<sup>7</sup> covering this time the reference books of two years, 1919 and 1920; and as paralleling this to Mr. Cannon's lists,<sup>8</sup> published first in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* and subsequently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Possible improvements of tools in the reference field are discussed by A. B. Eason in an article on engineering literature originally appearing in the *Electrician* and reprinted in *Special Libraries*;<sup>9</sup> and in an address before the Massachusetts Library Club by Dr. Ira M. Hollis, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, who comments that there are few well-written technical treatises in the United States, the need being for greater completeness, thoroughness, and regard for scientific fact outside the immediate subject but cognate with it.<sup>10</sup> Mr. Hicks' "Modern Medusa," read

<sup>1</sup> *ibid.*, p. 15-19.

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. 3-4.

<sup>3</sup> *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1921, p. 87-99.

<sup>4</sup> *Living Age*, October 22, 1921, p. 247.

<sup>5</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 1, 1921, p. 7-16.

<sup>6</sup> *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, January, February, April, June, August and September, 1921; also in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 15, 1921, p. 362-66; October 15, 1915, p. 851.

<sup>7</sup> *Special Libraries*, December, 1920, p. 201-03.

<sup>8</sup> Massachusetts Library Club. *Bulletin*, October, 1920; January, 1921, p. 3.

<sup>1</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Sept. 1, 1921, p. 706.

<sup>2</sup> Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Intercourse and Education. Annual Report. March 16, 1921. p. 2-3.

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, p. 6-9.

at Colorado Springs in 1920 and printed in the A. L. A. *Proceedings* of that year, but not reported upon in the last summary, is most helpful as giving the background of our present periodical index facilities and as carrying a reminder that the pioneers in librarianship had much less with which to work than have we.<sup>12</sup> To the extent that any central information agency will benefit them, college librarians are naturally interested in such proposals as that for the establishing of a library information service at Washington, the work of which is, according to recent reports, to be directed by Mr. Carter of the Government Printing Office instead of being lodged in a new bureau.<sup>13</sup>

Probably the most heralded special collection added to an American University library in 1921 is that deposited at Leland Stanford, consisting of the secret European government documents, numbering 375,000 pieces, given by Mr. Hoover, and of the private library of Prof. Paul Miliukov, minister of foreign affairs in Russia in the Kerensky régime.<sup>14</sup> Yale reports a material increase in its Far Eastern collection as a result of the efforts of Professor Asakawa;<sup>15</sup> Harvard is richer by the receipt of files of German revolutionary papers of 1918 and 1919, as well as of files of official military journals and official newspapers published in Germany in the war period.<sup>16</sup> The medical library of the University of North Dakota has received a valuable collection by the will of Dr. Samuel Howard Irwin.<sup>17</sup> The University of Arizona library has issued a catalog of the books in its collection relating to modern Mexican literature, which doubtless will be helpful as a guide to other libraries interested in such material.<sup>18</sup> Writing in *Museum Work*, Mr. Ralph L. Power calls attention to the growth of the commercial museum idea, and to its spread to the universities, mentioning collections at Dartmouth, the University of Wisconsin, the State University of Iowa, and Boston University;<sup>19</sup> Georgetown University's library of foreign trade and allied subjects is perhaps comparable, at least in purpose, to these.<sup>20</sup> Among collections of lesser importance acquired by gift is that on Mary Queen of Scots at the University of Southern California; part of the Stanton library, concerned chiefly with ornithology and art, at Bates College; the Charles I and Cromwell newspapers at the Uni-

versity of Minnesota; the Sibley collection of three thousand musical scores and commentaries at the University of Rochester; and the material on North Carolina history and funds for strengthening this collection at the University of North Carolina.<sup>21</sup> Abroad the *London Mercury* tells of a gift to University College, London, of fifty-eight editions of Castiglione's "Courtier," ranging from the Aldine edition of 1528 to Opdycke's translation of 1902;<sup>22</sup> while the *Aberdeen University Review* records the receipt by Aberdeen University of two valuable 17th century theses, and of a collection of ostraca from Thebes, ranging in date from the second century B. C. to the seventh century A. D.<sup>23</sup>

Two general publications about books are to be mentioned. One is a second edition of Falconer Madan's "Books in Manuscript,"<sup>24</sup> published by Kegan and by Dutton. The other is Mr. Koch's summary of Emile Faguet's "Art of Reading" in *Illinois Libraries*, indicating how reading must be approached if it is to be pleasurable and profitable alike, and giving special attention to the relation of the printed to the spoken drama.<sup>25</sup> Wellesley College Library has this year added its influence to that of the many who seek to arouse the interest of students in books as books by opening the Brooks Memorial "browsing" room.

The general range of college library administration has been covered for us anew within the year by Mr. Wyer's revision of his chapter on this subject in the A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy.<sup>26</sup> A graphic scheme of college library organization, exhibited at this conference by Mr. Drury a year ago, was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in February.<sup>27</sup> Beyond these items of pre-eminent technical interest are few. The outstanding thing was the discussion as to methods of cataloging and of cataloging instruction, as carried on in the periodicals,<sup>28</sup> and at Swampscott in the sessions of the Cataloging and Professional Training Sections,<sup>29</sup> and at Boston in the sessions of the Association of American Library Schools; all of this derived special interest by reason of what lay behind it,—the dearth of

<sup>12</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, 1921, p. 216-21.

<sup>13</sup> *London Mercury*, August, 1921, p. 405.

<sup>14</sup> *Aberdeen University Review*, March, 1921, p. 163-64; June, 1921, p. 261-62.

<sup>15</sup> Note on this in LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, 1921, p. 228.

<sup>16</sup> *Illinois Libraries*, January, 1921, p. 8-11.

<sup>17</sup> Wyer, J. I. The college and university library. 1921. (A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy, ch. 4.)

<sup>18</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 160.

<sup>19</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 1, 1921, p. 496-97; June 15, 1921, p. 543-45. *Public Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 367-74.

<sup>20</sup> A. L. A. annual reports, 1920-21, p. 73-77; LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 15, 1921, p. 735-39. A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1921, p. 170-71, 183-84.

<sup>12</sup> A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1920, p. 145-51.

<sup>13</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 174.

<sup>14</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 190.

<sup>15</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 186.

<sup>16</sup> *Public Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 450.

<sup>17</sup> *Public Libraries*, January, 1921, p. 56.

<sup>18</sup> *Public Libraries*, January, 1921, p. 45.

<sup>19</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 173.

<sup>20</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 1, 1921, p. 134.

catalogers. An article in *News Notes of California Libraries*<sup>21</sup> by Roxana Johnson, of the University of California Library, summarized the literature of classification and cataloging for the period January, 1920, to April 15, 1921. Miss Johnson refers to various articles, including Mr. Hanson's on the advantages of the Library Congress Classification and Dr. Raney's on the Longmans Green cataloging service, and calls attention to the sections relating to cataloging in general books published newly or in revision, such as Miss Krause's "The Business Library," Miss Wilson's "School Library Management," Mr. Friedel's "Training for Librarianship," and Mr. Dana's "Library Primer." The work of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying has gone on thru the year, the points of chief interest being the dispute as to alleged extortionate charges on the part of American branches of international publishing houses in the importing of foreign books,<sup>22</sup> the filling of gaps in German periodical sets, and lastly, the protest made jointly with the A. L. A. Committee on State and Federal Relations relative to the book provisions of the Fordney bill.<sup>23</sup>

University faculties and executives continue to accord increasing acceptance to the library as a tool of investigation and a necessity of instruction. President Kinley of the University of Illinois argues, in the *Proceedings* of the National Association of State Universities, for ample provision for research, suggesting that there should be devoted to this purpose a sum at least one-third as great as that required for the conduct of the university as a teaching institution, and including by implication the demands of the library.<sup>24</sup> A somewhat similar note of need from across the water appears in an article in *Nature* on university grants.<sup>25</sup> This of course is the heart of college library administration. Given means, all else depends on enlightened policy. Some of the possibilities are indicated in Father Foiks' plea, before the Indiana Library Association, for making the library more of a factor in student life;<sup>26</sup> and by Mr. Walkley's address on "Our Business" at the Isles of Shoals meeting in 1920, in which the library's opportunity in shaping public opinion is emphasized.<sup>27</sup>

In the way of library buildings there is little

to report. Yale presumably is going ahead with its plans, and Luther College, Decorah, Ia., let contract in the spring for a \$100,000 structure to be completed, it was hoped by the fall.<sup>28</sup> The University of Wyoming Library is contemplating a \$200,000 building or building unit. The most conspicuous money gift for the year is that of \$75,000 by the Carnegie Corporation to Hamilton College, which is to be applied as endowment.<sup>29</sup> Only one library handbook has been reported as issued within the year, namely the comprehensive and well arranged manual descriptive of the Wellesley College Library.<sup>30</sup>

More and more our libraries are finding that they live not unto themselves alone, no more pointed illustration of this being possible than the discussion of the division of labor among university libraries at this conference a year ago, led by Mr. Gerould, and presumably based on his paper before the National Association of State Universities.<sup>31</sup> Great as are the difficulties in any complete sharing of facilities, readiness to work together and consult as far as conditions permit are possible, and the least that should be expected. As regards the work of college librarians for the profession at large, it is interesting to note that Mr. Kerr continues as a kind of unofficial library commission for Kansas, functioning as Mr. Windsor did in Texas while at the state university there, and to a certain extent as Dr. Canfield did at one time thruout the east; that Mr. Bishop served as official delegate of the A. L. A. at the annual conference of the Library Association, held at Manchester in September; and that in the election of Mr. Root the A. L. A. has again turned to the college ranks for a president. The bas-relief of Katharine L. Sharp, one time librarian of the University of Illinois and founder of its library school, which was planned by the alumni association of the Library School and executed by Mr. Lorado Taft, has been completed and is to be placed in the University of Illinois Library.<sup>32</sup>

There remains one topic or group of topics which in importance outshines for the time being everything that may be said about reference work, and books, and administration, and personnel, and even about the international aspects of library work. Within the year problems of recruiting, training and professional status have commanded attention as never before in the history of librarianship. The first of these topics was touched in discussion at this conference a

<sup>21</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 262-64.

<sup>22</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 15, 1921, p. 262; April 15, 1921, p. 353-55.

<sup>23</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, September 15, 1921, p. 739-40, 759.

<sup>24</sup> National Association of State Universities. *Transactions and Proceedings*, 1920, p. 126-34.

<sup>25</sup> *Nature*, March 17, 1921, p. 65-66.

<sup>26</sup> *Library Occurrent*, January, 1921, p. 3-4.

<sup>27</sup> Massachusetts Library Club. *Bulletin*, July-October, 1920, p. 6.

<sup>28</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 1, 1921, p. 234.

<sup>29</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 1, 1921, p. 219.

<sup>30</sup> Wellesley College Library. *Handbook*, 1921.

<sup>31</sup> National Association of State Universities. *Transactions and Proceedings*, 1920, p. 117-21.

<sup>32</sup> *Public Libraries*, November, 1921, p. 567.

year ago;<sup>41</sup> and about the same time the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service was getting under way. This committee sought to interest properly qualified young people in library work as a profession, working thru librarians and library organizations generally, but principally thru college librarians and the alumni of library schools. In addition to the statement of this committee, set forth at length in the report of the secretary of the A. L. A. for 1920-21, there have been various articles touching the subject in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*<sup>42</sup> and *Public Libraries*;<sup>43</sup> it has been discussed in various meetings; and a number of pamphlets designed to disseminate facts about library work have been prepared and distributed.<sup>44</sup> The Association of American Library Schools, while looking upon recruiting as a matter of general professional interest, has tried to do its share in the emergency, thru committee effort. It is obvious that the burden of recruiting must ever lie with those who stand in the strategic positions, and who are best situated to reach college students thru addresses, periodical presentation, and conversation. It should be emphasized too that a recruiting program is as necessary under ordinary conditions as in times such as those thru which we have just passed. Library work should be held before college students for what it is, an attractive calling worthy of thoroly trained young men and women, to the end that, as soon as accessions to the ranks are normal, standards may be raised. When this becomes a steady policy such topics as the dearth of catalogers may soon drop from our conference programs.

Training in the broad sense and professional status are inextricably bound today as the guiding stars of our professional advance. This was recognized in Dr. Williamson's<sup>45</sup> Asbury Park paper in 1919, and by implication in all that he and others have done before and since that time to promote the fixing of standards of library service. It appears in the agitation of the Library Workers Association for more liberal training facilities.<sup>46</sup> It underlies the growing willingness of the universities to give their library staffs academic ranking, and shows itself now and again in such action as that of the Simmons College corporation in 1921 in voting bonuses to its library workers as well as to its instructional force.<sup>47</sup> It finds expression in the

recent petition of a district meeting of the California Library Association for the financial strengthening of the Library School of the University of California;<sup>48</sup> and of the Minnesota Library Association for the initiating of courses in library methods at the University of Minnesota.<sup>49</sup> It is not lacking even in the utterances of the Library Employees' Union, in spite of the unfortunate tendency of that organization to judge fitness by length of service alone.<sup>50</sup> College and university libraries should be the first to be interested in schemes of service based on education, experience, and achievement. They may find a given plan of standardization difficult to apply, but they are committed to the principle by the traditions and ideals of the institutions with which they are connected. Every librarian owes it to himself to be informed as to the various recent plans for standardization and certification—from the background of chaotic professional conditions out of which they arose, thru the years of seemingly barren discussion, down to the specific proposals of recent times and their varying adoption by official and unofficial groups. The report of the A. L. A. Standardization and Certification Committee at Swampscott,<sup>51</sup> and the act of the 1921 New York legislature authorizing the Board of Regents to fix standards of library service<sup>52</sup> are the examples nearest to hand; bodies in ten states other than New York have approved certification plans in some shape, however, so that the movement is no longer local. If librarianship is to cease being formless, unknown and unrecognized, the adoption of definite standards would seem to be the way out.

<sup>41</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 1, 1921, p. 42.

<sup>42</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 307.

<sup>43</sup> *Minnesota Library News and Notes*, March, 1921, p. 143.

<sup>44</sup> *American Federationist*, February, 1921, p. 147-51.

<sup>45</sup> A. L. A. Annual Reports, 1920-21, p. 78-89.

<sup>46</sup> *New York Libraries*, November, 1920, p. 127-30; May, 1921, p. 200-02; August, 1921, p. 229-30.

#### FREE ON REQUEST

A number of copies of Durant Drake's "Shall We Stand by the Church?" (Macmillan, 1920, \$2), may be had from the author at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

National Thrift Week will open on January 17th in recognition of Benjamin Franklin's birthday. Forty-one national organizations have endorsed the Week movement. These include the A. L. A., the N. E. A., the American Home Economics Association, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

<sup>47</sup> *Public Libraries*, April, 1921, p. 192-93.

<sup>48</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1, 1921, p. 311-12; April 15, 1921, p. 361.

<sup>49</sup> *Public Libraries*, November, 1920, p. 497.

<sup>50</sup> *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, August, 1921, p. 645-46.

<sup>51</sup> A. L. A. Proceedings, 1919, p. 120-26.

<sup>52</sup> Library Workers Association. *Journal*, February, 1921; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1, 1921, p. 315.



## The Chicago Public Library 1871-1921

THE fiftieth anniversary of the great Chicago Fire of 1871 revives memories of the beginnings of the Chicago Public Library, as the city had no library previous to the fire and no revenue to support one. The founding of the library was, according to the October *Book Bulletin*, directly due to the kindly impulse of a group of prominent Englishmen, headed by "Tom Brown" Hughes, and including the entire British literary and social world. The appeal issued by Thomas Hughes was signed with him by Queen Victoria, Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, Disraeli, Carlyle and other distinguished persons.

"The library to be established," according to this circular, "would be regarded as a token of that sentiment of kinship which, independently of circumstances, and independent of every other consideration, must ever powerfully affect the different branches of the English race."

"... While the home literature of the present day and the last hundred years will form an important portion of the New Library, the characteristic feature of the gift will consist in sending to the Americans works of the thirteen preceding centuries, which are the common inheritance of both peoples."

The collection which soon formed as a result of this effort included the works of all the great British authors of the day, in many cases with autograph inscriptions. Publishers and learned societies gave complete sets of their productions, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge providing sumptuous bindings of polished calf for many of the more important. The British government presented the complete Patent Reports since 1617, a gift that has continued to date, as have also the great series of historical reprints, calendars of state papers and archives issued by the Master of the Rolls.

The gift descended upon a city quite unprepared to house it. Mayor Joseph Medill referred the matter to a committee composed of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, E. C. Larned, J. M. Walker, D. L. Shorey, S. S. Hays and Henry Booth, who secured an abandoned iron water supply reservoir as a temporary store room for the books. "The Tank" stood on a thirty-five-foot high masonry base in the rear of the temporary city hall hastily erected at La Salle and Adams streets. The Tank was circular in shape, with a diameter of sixty and a height of thirty feet, and had recently demonstrated that it was "superlatively fireproof." Herein were stored the gift books as they arrived.

The second step of the Committee was to se-

cure the enactment by the Illinois General Assembly of a law enabling municipalities to establish public libraries and to levy taxes therefor. The law was passed in March, 1872, and is the statute under which all Illinois public libraries are organized. Eleven days later an ordinance of the City Council established the Public Library under the new law. For lack of more suitable quarters the Directors proceeded to convert the Tank into a book room by cutting a skylight in the roof and lining its walls



A LIBRARY IN A TANK—THE FIRST HOME OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

with shelves, having a capacity of 13,000 volumes. A temporary new story was added to the City Hall connecting with the book room by a bridge, and here, on New Year's Day, 1873, a library reading room was opened to the public with 3,517 volumes upon the shelves. Circulation of books for home use was not begun until May, 1874, after removal to more convenient quarters at Wabash Avenue and Madison Street.

The first librarian was Dr. William Frederick Poole, secured from the Cincinnati Public Library, who guided the new institution thru its critical period of growth for the next fifteen years.

The home circulation of books for the first year, May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875, is recorded as 88,682 volumes, and the number of volumes in the library was 17,355. Twenty-five years later the 258,498 volumes had a circulation of 1,749,755, and today 1,792 agencies effect a circulation of 8,000,000 for the 1,100,000 books owned by the library.

### Exhibits of Books on World Peace in December

**A** PLAN to make this Christmas a great peace Christmas is being carried out by all the national organizations interested in the limitation of armaments and in the success of the international Conference now meeting at Washington.

The libraries of the country are asked to share in this plan by arranging at Christmas time shelves of books concerning world peace and the subjects being discussed at the Conference. A great variety of books would come under this head but world peace might be made the dominant note.

The National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, 532 17th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., of which Frederick J. Libby is executive secretary, will supply posters to go with this Christmas exhibition upon request. Carefully selected bibliographies have also been prepared. The National Council is composed of thirty-five national organizations with a membership of nearly seven million. Its vice-chairmen are: Julius H. Barnes, Julia C. Lathrop, Will Irwin, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Anna A. Gordon, John Grier Hibben, William Allen White, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, James R. Howard.

### The A. L. A. Represented at the Co-operative League Conference

**T**HE A. L. A. was represented at the meeting of the Southern Co-operative League in Chattanooga, November 6-9, by Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library. In addition to attending the meeting and representing the Association personally, Miss Dunlap placed a county library exhibit which had been sent by the A. L. A. (supplemented with local county library material) and distributed copies of "A County Library" leaflet supplied by A. L. A. Headquarters.

Among the resolutions adopted by the conference two are of special interest:

"Second. The league indorses the forward educational movement in the south in its appeal to the intelligence and conscience of the general citizenship. It particularly notes with satisfaction the laymen's support of rural circulating libraries and the crystallizing of public opinion on the theory that the upper limit of taxation for schools should be determined solely by each local community for itself." And

"Twelfth. The League adopts as its educational slogan: Double public educational appropriations in five years."

P. P. Claxton, former U. S. Commissioner of Education and now associated with the University of Alabama, is president of the League.

### The A. L. A. Bookbinding Exhibits

**T**HE two bookbinding exhibits have been used at fifteen places since June 1st. Seven of these appointments were for summer library schools, and two were for state meetings, in Iowa and New Hampshire. One exhibit was displayed during the meeting of the National Education Association at Des Moines in July, and the other at the Iowa State Fair in August, in connection with the exhibit of the Iowa Library Commission. Three individual libraries have used them, one as an attraction in its program of publicity. One of the exhibits has recently been used in the New York State Library School at Albany.

During the latter half of December and January the exhibits will be more readily available than at most other times of the year, when more definite dates are to be met.

Requests for the loan of these exhibits should be addressed to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa, with date or approximate date desired.

### Lectures on Bookselling for Librarians

**A** COURSE of twelve lectures on bookselling, arranged by the New York Booksellers' League and given in connection with the Library School of the New York Public Library, is to be offered at 8 p. m. on twelve consecutive Friday evenings beginning January 6, 1922. The object of the course is to set forth the fundamental principles of bookselling and to explain the best methods of looking up books and getting them, with a brief survey of the world's best literature. The class will be conducted by Bessie Graham, and one-half-hour addresses will be made by men prominent in the several fields of the book business.

The planning of this course is in pursuance of a need long felt in the book-selling world, resulting from the lack of information about technical details which commonly hampers new workers, and from the difficulty which employers find in giving the necessary time to the instruction of assistants. Librarians generally have also felt an interest in the subject, realizing that the knowledge about books required by librarians and book sellers is to some extent the same.

The Index to vol. 46 will be issued with the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1921



AT this Christmastide, the fourth after the armistice, the thoughts of men at last turn toward a permanent peace, in assurance of great result from the Disarmament Conference at Washington. In 1910, when the Library, Bibliographical and other congresses were held at Brussels, in connection with its world exposition, men and women meeting there said to each other that the international ties with which the associations of scholars and workers had knitted the world together gave abundant assurance of peace, and on the field of Waterloo there was the kindly thought that not the centenary of the battle with France, but the hundred years of peace with French neighbors should be celebrated in 1915. Alas, the shadow and the contrast then! When the war came, the intellectuals of Germany backed up the Kaiser's war and the reliance of scholars was sadly disappointed. Nevertheless, it remains true that such associations as those like the American Library Association, which have nationalized our own country and gone forth into other lands, in thought of the brotherhood of common work and common aim, should do much to bring together not only allied but enemy countries into fresh and lasting relationship of peace. The Nobel Peace Prize has, in fact, been awarded this year to the Scandinavian professor who has made it his business to go into Germany and seek to establish among its scholars the basis for a resumption of friendly relations. When peace has really come to stay and economic relations are somewhat adjusted, it is to be hoped that the international relationship of English-speaking librarians with their continental brethren may be resumed and that thus new ties of brotherhood may be formed around the world. It is also to be hoped that American libraries generally will respond to the appeal, printed elsewhere, for the display at Christmastide of books relating to world peace.

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A FREED Germany ought indeed to give opportunity for a wider library development, especially needed in a country where thus far

more has been done in the direction of service to scholars rather than to the people. The old spirit was sadly shown in a declaration of a participant in a German library meeting in 1890, "Meetings of librarians, and examinations for admissions to the library service . . . suit American conditions well enough, and are more or less practicable in England, but they would be quite out of place in Germany. Majority votes, such as take place at these conferences, would here have no meaning. . . . The course often pursued by the Prussian Government in the decision of important library matters, that, namely, of requiring a written opinion from some distinguished expert, secures the desired result far more simply. . . . In view of the more favorable state of affairs with us the example of other nations is of no importance." This was the Prussian spirit, a spirit incompatible with the spirit of the free library. France, which blazed a trail for popular libraries in the middle of the last century, is again turning toward people's libraries as a chief factor in democratic education. The new countries, like Czecho-Slovakia, are making strides in the same direction, and it is left for Republican Germany to do likewise, while Russia must await the return of a real democracy before the wonderful progress, initiated just before the war, may again take up the onward march.

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IT was interesting and timely that the meeting of the university and college librarians of the Northeast at Columbia University last month should have opened its meeting with a paper on international relations. The plea of Mr. Edwin Bjorkman, the director of the publicity service for the League of Nations, for the organization of the world's intellectual work opens a subject of very great importance to all scholars and librarians. The mid-winter meetings at Chicago will include sessions of the university and college librarians of the Mid-west, as well as of normal school librarians, and it is to be hoped that the former, especially, will give attention to the broader aspects which open

new vistas of co-operation. Such work is properly complemented by closer organization within each country, and thus Mr. Gerould's suggestions as to the differentiation of library equipment and scope in our greater university libraries fitted in admirably. There could be no better aim at the present day than to obtain an organization on a world scale in which each country would do its part and in which the several elements within each country would take their lesser but not less important share.

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WHILE the library profession has had the highest appreciation of Commissioner Claxton's work as the late head of the Bureau of Education, especially in his high regard for libraries, and lamented that this non-political post should have been made the subject of partisan change, it is none the less ready to welcome and appreciate the new Commissioner, who promises the same devotion to his work and interest in libraries that his predecessor had. Commissioner Tigert was born a college man, literally, on the campus of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where his father was a professor; he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and traveled thruout Europe as far East as Budapest, and he has been Professor and President of universities in Kentucky, from which State he was appointed. He has accepted an invitation to make the address at the semi-centenary of the Grand Rapids Public Library which will be celebrated in January, and the library profession will await with interest his initial utterance in the library field.

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WHEN the A. L. A. turned over nearly two million dollars worth of books and other property to Uncle Sam at the close of the war, unconditionally, setting the rest of the "Seven Sisters of Service" an excellent example, it was with the understanding that the Government would continue library work for soldiers and sailors into the times of peace. Consequently, two experienced librarians, Charles H. Brown for the Navy, and Luther L. Dickerson for the Army, were appointed in advisory or administrative relation with these Departments and the work promised well. It has been good work in both Departments, and the naval appropriations for the coming year insure somewhat over one hundred thousand dollars for books and service, while Mr. Brown has just started for the Pacific to make sure that the stations and ships in that part of the world receive the same consideration hitherto accorded on the Atlantic. Unfortunately, the work for the army is likely to be practi-

cally crippled for lack of requisite appropriation in the new budget. At most of the army posts the old "post exchange" or canteen has been happily replaced by a service club for the boys, where a hostess is on hand to make it possible for them to meet good women instead of the wrong kind, and a librarian is ready to give them the best of books and of service, and thus insure that leisure hours shall not be worse than wasted. An appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for each of these two branches of cognate work was included in the estimates, but was ruthlessly cut out by an Assistant Chief of Staff in the task of pruning for the budget, doubtless without appreciation of what these features really meant. This sum involves the expenditure of only one dollar a year for the one kind and one dollar a year for the other kind of service in safeguarding the boys from the temptations of peace leisure—the best of insurance for the *morale* of the army—and it is, to be hoped that some way may be found to restore the proposed appropriations in the budget.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONSIDERING the number of men and women who have done great library service after passing the "retiring age," it is doubly to be lamented that a test of years rather than of service should be applied without consideration in such professional fields. An order just promulgated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis peremptorily retires any member of the staff who has reached the age of sixty-five, and this includes Arthur N. Brown, librarian of the Academy, who had made his mark in the library field before he began his excellent service at Annapolis. The action is the more unfortunate since there is no provision for retiring allowance or pension, and while the rule has been promulgated on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, it seems scarcely possible that such cases as are here involved have been brought to his attention. The retirement law permits the retention in service for further periods of two years each of those whose services are specially valuable, all the more valuable because of the years of experience, and in the Library of Congress no less than seven efficient public servants have thus been continued, one of them a clerk in the Copyright Office eighty years old, who, the Register of Copyright certified, was doing as good service at his desk as he did when he came into the Office a generation ago. It would, indeed, be a shame if, when a public servant is doing service of increasing value because of such experience of years, he should be turned out into the community as useless because of mistaken application of law.

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## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

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### MIDSUMMER MEETINGS A. L. A. COUNCIL

**P**ROGRAMS of the Council meetings were given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December 1.

The following resolutions to be offered are here given for the convenience of those attending the meetings:

*Resolution Proposed by C. B. Roden, Chairman of the Committee on Committees for the Consideration of the Council.*

*Resolved:* That the Council transmit to the Executive Board the accompanying report of the Committee on Committees, together with the following recommendations:

1. That the observations and conclusions concerning the several committees, embodied in the report, be considered in detail with a view to determining the proper status of each as a standing or specific committee.

2. That a by-law be formulated and submitted to the Association for adoption, creating and enumerating the several committees to be known as standing committees of the A. L. A. and defining their powers, duties and jurisdiction.

3. That the committees heretofore appointed by the Council, or by the President upon request of the Council, which are listed among committees of the Association and are performing duties or exercising powers for and in behalf of the Association, be reconstituted, reorganized or reappointed by the Executive Board, either as standing or special committees, or that they be merged with other existing committees or discontinued, as the Executive Board may determine. And be it further

*Resolved:* That committees created by the Council, or by its presiding officer upon request of the Council, are limited, as to functions, to consideration of, or assistance in, the business of the Council; and, as to membership, to persons who are members of the Council.

Submitted by the Committee on Committees.

*Resolution Offered by Dr. Raney.*

Whereas, The Authors' League of America proposes national legislation, including repeal of the so-called "manufacturing clause" in the present copyright law, in order to pave the way for the United States' entry into the International Copyright Union; and

Whereas, The American Publishers' Copyright League (now the Bureau of Copyright of the National Association of Book Publishers) went on official record at its last session as supporting such legislation only on condition that libra-

ries and persons be prohibited by law from importing the foreign (tho authorized) editions of works copyrighted also in the United States, except by permission of the American copyright owners;

Be it resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association records its pleasure at the prospect of authors' securing, without expense or formality, the international protection that is their admitted right;

*Resolved, further,* That the Council reaffirm, however, the Association's wonted disapproval of any measure that would curtail or cancel the existing privileges of importation, supported, as they are, by American precedent and violative neither of the Federal Constitution nor of foreign practice;

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Book Buying and that on Federal and State Relations be and are hereby instructed to take every proper and feasible measure toward rendering these resolutions as effective as possible.

*Resolution Offered by the Special Committee on National Certification and Training.*

Whereas, special committees of the American Library Association appointed for the purpose of studying and reporting on the proposal for a system of national certification for librarians have at two successive annual conferences reported unanimously in favor of the establishment of some such voluntary certification plan as has been presented in considerable detail in their successive reports and,

Whereas, in the system of national certification as projected, the A. L. A., as the principal body of professional librarians in the country, will naturally have a preponderant influence, and

Whereas, it is desirable that such a certification authority, in order to maintain a consistent policy and program over a long period of years, should possess the highest degree of independence of thought and action consistent with amenability to the matured judgment of the members of the library profession, and

Whereas, no practicable means of financing the activities of a voluntary certification board are yet in sight, and it is therefore inexpedient to organize such a board at once.

Therefore, be it resolved that the A. L. A.

1. Approves in principle the plan and purpose of voluntary certification of librarians, as set forth in the report of the special committee on national certification presented to the Council of the A. L. A. at Swampscott, Mass., and

printed in the volume of Annual Reports of 1920-1921, p. 78-83, and

2. Empowers and directs the Executive Board of the Association to appoint forthwith a special committee, which committee, in co-operation with representatives of other bodies interested in standards of library service, shall be charged with the following specific duties and be required to report at the next annual conference of the Association, to wit:

a. To prepare, with the aid of competent legal advice, articles of incorporation for state or federal charter for a national certification board for librarians, in which board the A. L. A. shall always have the power to appoint a majority of the members; and,

b. To report on ways and means of financing the activities of such a certification board.

JAMES F. HOSIC  
DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.  
CORNELIA MARVIN  
E. R. PERRY  
JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE  
JULIA A. ROBINSON  
A. S. ROOT  
P. L. WINDSOR\*  
C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Chairman*.

December 12, 1921.

#### CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE ninth annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on November 26, 1921, about one hundred and fifty being in attendance, representing thirty different colleges, universities and reference libraries. Frederick C. Hicks, of the Columbia Law Library, called the meeting to order, after which a brief address of welcome was made by Provost William H. Carpenter, acting librarian of the University.

The first speaker was Edwin Bjorkman, director of the League of Nations News Bureau. His subject was "Organizing the World's Intellectual Work." He said that he spoke necessarily from the viewpoint of the League of Nations. The League was to take over the international associations of every kind all over the world, especially those which have public recognition. A survey has been made showing there are about five hundred recognized international associations and innumerable others. As a beginning three bureaus were taken over; the International Association of Assistance in Paris, to assist foreigners of every country; the International Hydrographic Bureau, to conduct research in the oceans of the world; and the Union

of International Associations of Brussels. This last had long ago begun the task of organizing the world's bibliography. It already has an index of 12,000,000 cards. How much work and time such an index means can be understood by librarians; and yet it represents only the beginning of a common mind for the world. Several organizations have been started, among them the International University, which met for the first time in 1920, with an attendance of about 147 students and 100 professors, apparently to the satisfaction of both groups. When many groups are working independently there is bound to be duplication of work; therefore in 1920 many leaders in medical work planned a complete research program. If this program is carried out research work in medicine all over the world will dovetail, and that of one organization will not duplicate that of another. There is a plan to appoint a committee of twelve men and women representing different nations to work out a system for organizing the world's intellectual work. It is to be hoped that when this committee is appointed, it will come together on an economic platform so that no personal sacrifice will be necessary.

Mr. Hicks, as chairman of the committee on Co-operation with the Institute of International Education, reported the publication in pamphlet form of a list entitled "Serials of an International Character," this list, compiled in the Columbia University Law Library, having been printed and distributed by the Institute of International Education. Mr. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library reported a second tangible evidence of co-operation, this being a joint list of German periodicals for the war period, lacking in American libraries. The clerical help for making this list was furnished by Dr. Duggan of the Institute. The Conference voted to send a message of appreciation and thanks for this help.

Mr. Lydenberg also requested that any inquiries about this list be sent to him and not to Dr. Duggan.

The report of the Committee of Differentiation of Field among the larger libraries was given by James T. Gerould of Princeton. Works on special subjects not available in one library may be available in another, and it is the work of the committee to find out what the holdings of the libraries actually are. When this is known, it can be decided which specific line each institution must develop. There are two methods to pursue to accomplish this: First, thru the institutions themselves. Libraries as a rule are too individual and are not developed as instruments of research as they should be. The present cost of books, of their cataloging, and

\*No reply received to date indicating approval of this resolution.



housing may tend to correct this by forcing libraries to co-operate and to avoid duplicating each other's research material. Second, thru men in different fields. The committee has sent letters to the American Historical Association, the American Chemical Association, the Modern Language Association, the American Philosophical Association and the American Psychology Association, asking them to study their own fields and to base on that study a program of collection which would be available to all libraries. Most of these associations have not had their annual meetings as yet and not much has been accomplished. Mr. Gerould asked those present to take up the idea, which he is confident can be carried out, altho it may take years to show positive results.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Goodrich of Dartmouth expressed himself as being ready to start on a small scale if he were sure that what he was doing would be acceptable to the committee. Provost Carpenter suggested that the problem might well be brought before the Association of American Universities. The same committee, with Mr. Gerould as chairman, was reappointed for another year.

M. L. Raney of Johns Hopkins spoke about two important bills now before Congress; one, the Fordney tariff bill, having certain provisions affecting duties on importation of books, the other concerning copyright. As a result, the following resolution, proposed by Miss Borden of Vassar, was passed:

Whereas, the Tariff Bill now before Congress (a) removes all foreign books from the free list—contrary to the practice of fifty-one years; (b) lays a duty upon institutions, when importing more than two copies—contrary to custom since 1816; (c) makes dutiable the immigrant's library if exceeding 250 dollars in value—contrary to the nation's policy since the second year of its existence; (d) removes textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions from the free list, where they are now properly placed, as a natural corollary to institutional freedom of importation; (e) raises the duty to 20 per cent ad valorem from the existing 15 per cent ad valorem; (f) and substitutes an American valuation for that of the invoice; and

Whereas, in the book sections, all the tariff enactments of a generation, no matter by which Party sponsored, have tended steadily to increasing liberalism; and

Whereas, this measure, as drawn, would raise prices, and check importations at a time of special opportunity, thus hindering the work of education, science, and scholarship, without compensating advantage to the government, or benefit to American industry,

Be it Resolved, That the Conference of East-

ern College Librarians, in regular annual session, records its disapproval of the Bill in these respects and urgently requests the amendments necessary to maintain the provisions now in force.

Important action has been taken relative to U. S. copyright revision, the details of which may be found in the *Publishers' Weekly* for October 1 and October 8, 1921.

The interest of college librarians in professional library degrees was the next subject. J. I. Wyer of the State Library, Albany, read a communication from Edith M. Coulter, relative to the academic standing of librarians, and asked that the Association of American Universities be asked to evaluate the degree of B. L. S. (Text in full in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November 15, p. 942). It developed in discussion that altho not all universities do not recognize the B. L. S. degree, some do; also that the Association of American Universities is opposed to adding any more degrees to an already long list of approved degrees.

After luncheon at the Faculty Club, the afternoon session, presided over by Mr. Keogh of Yale, opened with a paper by Edward F. Stevens of the Pratt Institute Free Library on "Contributions of College and University Librarians to General Literature." The predominance in the list of works on theological and religious subjects, especially up to thirty years ago, led to a speculation as to whether there might be any connection between librarianship and the religious life. Mr. Stevens' paper will appear in an early number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Next came Ernest J. Reece, Principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, with a digest of periodical literature relating to college and university libraries. This digest is given in the present number.

In "How About Those Subject Entries?" Asa Don Dickinson of Pennsylvania threw an unexpected bomb, in his revival of the question whether most of the subject entries in our catalogs might not well be dispensed with, greater use being made of "printed, annotated, cumulative bibliographies," and thus the expense of cataloging, the size of the catalog, and the labor of the seeker for material be reduced. The discussion, led by W. Coolidge Lane of Harvard and participated in by Ernest C. Richardson (Princeton), Isadore G. Mudge (Columbia), Mr. Filson (Lafayette), Harry Lyman Koopman (Brown), Henry E. Bliss (C. C. N. Y.) and others, was overwhelmingly against giving up the subject cards since this action would remove one of the most valuable tools of the reference librarian and others who need an inclusive rather than a selective list.

The final topic on the program, "Bookbinding

Costs," was presented by F. K. W. Drury of Brown, with an exhibit of Brown's use of the Gaylord binder as a substitute for regular buckram) binding on the one hand or tying in bundles on the other, for the less used periodicals. Mr. Drury's talk will appear in an early number. Bertha E. Blakely of Mount Holyoke reported that some of the regular assistants in the Mount Holyoke library had treated certain of their periodicals similarly, at even less cost.

On motion of Mr. Barr of Yale that the thanks of the Conference be extended to Columbia University for its continued hospitality, the formal meeting adjourned, being pleasantly continued informally for another half hour, during which tea was served.

ELIZABETH C. BUTTERWORTH  
MARGARET ROYS

*Secretaries pro tempore.*

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held Tuesday, November 15th, in the Free Public Library, East Orange, with about one hundred and forty members present.

Shall the Association adopt a plan for the standardization and certification of librarians in the state? Shall the Association go on record as approving disarmament? Are branch libraries in school buildings desirable? What is the New Jersey Library Commission accomplishing? Do we as librarians need more facts or more criticism in our book reviews? Stated as questions, these were the main features of the meeting.

For the Committee on Standardization and Certification Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian of the East Orange Public Library, gave a resumé of plans and legislation in operation in a number of states at the present time, in conclusion asking whether legislation embodying certification and standardization would result in a repetition of the disadvantages of civil service as applied to librarians. Could not this be avoided by safeguarding the selection of the personnel of boards of certification and standardization? What would happen in states where there is already existing a Civil Service Commission? (Word had been unofficially received that the New Jersey Civil Service Commission would accept certificates granted by a State Board of Certification and Standardization in lieu of Civil Service examinations.) In any case, is not a voluntary system of standardization and certification rather than legislation advisable at the present time?

For the Committee, also, Thomas F. Hatfield,

librarian of the Hoboken Public Library, said that he had outlined a suggested plan for certification and standardization and had sent it to thirty librarians in the state asking them certain questions. Few replies had been received and these few had not been favorable. It was evident that more general information was needed.

In view of the great importance of the whole subject of standardization and certification, Beatrice Winsor, president of the Association, urged its further consideration before any action is taken, and suggested the advisability of devoting the greater part of the meetings at Atlantic City next spring to discussion of certification and standardization. The Association voted the adoption of this suggestion.

Mr. La Monte, vice-president of the Association, who had come directly from Washington, where he had been an interested observer of the Disarmament Conference, spoke most enthusiastically of the Conference and made a motion which was carried unanimously, putting the New Jersey Library Association on record as approving the Conference called by President Harding to consider the question of the Limitation of Armaments.

Edna B. Pratt, librarian of the Passaic Public Library, gave the experience of Passaic in operating branch libraries in school buildings, emphasizing the value of the use of school buildings where economy was imperative. The discussion that followed showed that in some cases where this same experiment had been tried various objections had developed.

Everett T. Tomlinson, president of the New Jersey Library Commission, told some interesting facts about the work of the Commission during the past year. Four hundred and twenty-three visits had been made; forty-five meetings held, nineteen of these in connection with library boards; 11,465 books had been purchased and 636,300 circulated.

"Fact and Opinion in Reviewing" was the subject of the talk given by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*. After surveying the background of reviewing in this country, Mr. Canby pointed out the limitations of the general reviews of today, showing the real need of a critical review such as the *Literary Review*. A critical medium is needed by the general reader and by the librarian, the two kinds of readers to be considered. This critical review must contain both facts and criticism, but of the two criticism is the more important. Before evaluating a book, or the general reviews of a book, the reader often needs a critical background of the subject discussed. In other words, the reader must know the rela-



tionship of this particular subject to other subjects or to the larger subject of which this is only a part. Hence the need of the critical review. In conclusion Mr. Canby urged the use in every library of some such critical review. Such a review is needed to establish a liaison between the publishing world and the library's patrons.

Mary P. Parsons opened the discussion that followed Mr. Canby's address, showing how reviews in an individual periodical indicate the bias of that periodical, and urging the consideration of certain definite points by librarians before buying books.

ADELINE T. DAVIDSON, *Secretary*.

#### KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Mammoth Cave, October 13-14.

The address of welcome by Florence Edwards, Horse Cave, was responded to by George T. Settle of Louisville, and was followed by the president's address, "Why a State Library Association?" by Florence Ragland of Bowling Green. James Watt Raine, professor of English language and literature at Berea College, talked on "Books and Culture." A symposium on books most in demand at the public libraries of the United States, selected from the list in the September *Bookman*, was conducted by Elizabeth Tunis, Danville.

At the afternoon meeting Charles D. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, discussed "Literary What-nots," and A. M. Stickles, professor of history at the Western State Normal School at Bowling Green, spoke on "Students and Books." The keynote and title of a talk by George Clovin, superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort, was "Understandest Thou That Thou Readest?"

Conferences were held Friday morning on large libraries and on college and school libraries. The first group was led by Jennie Flexner, Louisville. Harriett Boswell, librarian Carnegie Public Library, Paducah, discussed "Training Schools to Use the Library;" Susanah Bishop, librarian of the Carnegie Free Public Library, Owensboro, "The Elementary School," and Margaret I. King, librarian of the University of Kentucky, "The University Library." The High School was discussed by Ella C. Warren, librarian, Louisville Girls' High School, and Edna Grauman, librarian of the Louisville Male High School. Euphemia Corwin of Berea led the conference on college and school libraries, in which such topics as staff organization, care of reserved books, inventory, and the relation of the library to the faculty

were considered. The round table on small libraries was led by Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort, who talked on practical ways of increasing the library fund. Florence Edwards, Horse Cave, spoke on "The Value of Book Reviews;" Beverly Wheatcroft, Frankfort, on loan work routine; while Mrs. Massie Allen of Bloomfield discussed "The Woman's Club and the Library," and Mrs. Mattie Henderson of Georgetown "Work for the Library Board."

The absence of Miss Rawson, Secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission and Secretary-Treasurer of the K. L. A., was regretted by all. She was prevented from attending by illness. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Euphemia Corwin, librarian Berea College, president; George T. Settle, librarian, Louisville Public Library, first vice-president; Mrs. Mattie Henderson, librarian; Georgetown Library, second vice-president; Harriett Boswell, librarian, Public Library, Paducah, secretary-treasurer; Beverly Wheatcroft, assistant, Kentucky Library Commission, member at large.

HARRIETT BOSWELL, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IOWA State College at Ames is always a busy place, but on October 12, 13, and 14th it was unusually so, for the Iowa Library Association was in session. There were in attendance one hundred and fifty-one librarians, twenty-eight trustees and assistants and thirteen visitors, making a total enrollment of one hundred and ninety-two, fifteen more than were present a year ago in Des Moines.

On Wednesday afternoon the meeting was called to order by the President, C. W. Sumner of the Sioux City Public Library. The association was welcomed to Ames by Dean Byers, due to the enforced absence of Dr. Pearson; to this hearty welcome Mr. Brigham gave a timely response. Greetings were sent to the Illinois and Wisconsin Library Associations then in session, also to the Parent-Teachers Association in session at Mason City.

Next came the report of the Iowa Library Commission by Julia Robinson, secretary. Thruout this report emphasis was placed on county libraries. Miss Robinson said that the number of towns in Iowa large enough to support a library has been almost reached and few more tax supported libraries can be expected, so that extension in the future must be in other directions. Ames was the only public library to stage a real campaign for a county tax, during the past year, but the effort was unsuccessful. Interest, however, in the county library idea is being shown by other libraries

and county fair exhibits have been used to call attention to the subject. Miss Robinson urged all librarians to give prominence to the county library idea when opportunity presented itself, but the present is a hard time to try to secure the tax. At the biennial meeting of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs in May at Clinton, a resolution pledging the assistance of women's clubs in the promotion of county libraries was passed and both the president and vice-president of the Federation referred to this resolution in their addresses before the district meetings held during October. Miss Robinson uses every opportunity given her of speaking at the various club meetings. She also recommended the adoption and putting into effect of a school library program which shall define the relations of public and school libraries and advance the school libraries of the state to a place approximating that held by public libraries.

The president's address followed, the theme of which was "Promotion of Library Interest in Iowa." According to Mr. Sumner, this could be the more easily accomplished by a larger Iowa Library Association membership of not only libraries and librarians but of assistants and trustees. In order that greater work may be accomplished in Iowa, there should be a definite plan or program of work, including among other activities an intensive campaign for one hundred per cent membership, organization of a trustees' section within the association, and appointment of a special committee to make a careful survey of all existing county library laws including recent ones passed in Missouri, Kansas and other states, with instructions to report and recommended to this Association at the next annual meeting such changes in the Iowa law as it deems wise and best. The Association should stand behind the proposed legislation in such a way that it may become law, when the Association should direct systematic and intensive effort toward securing operation of the law and its benefits thruout Iowa. He also urged membership in the American Library Association.

On Thursday morning Professor Noble read a most interesting paper on "Stepping Stones to Literary Taste." The theme of his talk was "How can we help people distinguish between poor books and good books? How can students be led to appreciate something better?" Under direction or compulsion they will read what they are asked to, but the big question is "What do they read alone?" Tracing the evolution of the art of fiction from the impossible to the improbable, from the probable to the inevitable he went on to show that the inevitable is true and the probable approaches truth, and since

lies impede progress, the hope of the future depends upon the amount of truth we can make ours.

Rose O'Connor, hospital librarian at Sioux City, spoke on "Hospital Library Work." She traced the history of hospital library work in general, and specifically, the Sioux City work. As a testimonial to the splendid work done in the Sioux City hospitals, John Ellis, an American soldier who had spent four months in a Sioux City hospital and who was then a student at Ames, told what the library service had meant to him while in the hospital.

"Why Belong to the Association?" was then discussed from the standpoint of a trustee, a librarian, and an assistant. J. J. Grove, trustee at Ames, E. Joanna Hogey, librarian at Cedar Rapids, and Eleanor Moody, assistant at Keokuk, all agreed that membership resulted in a greater spirit of co-operation, and that it ought to mean better state meetings, more funds available, and in all better service.

Round tables for various departments followed. In the afternoon a most interesting and enlightening address was given by Frederic G. Melcher on the library service that is being undertaken in the devastated regions of France. There, American libraries have organized for the first time public libraries which are a "joy to the children and a marvel to the grown-ups." Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of Wisconsin Library School, spoke on "A Shelf of Books and What Can Be Done with Them." The shelf was filled, not with the popular fiction or best-sellers of the day, but with books that introduce the greatest people and the highest ideals. The first two that Miss Hazeltine considered were Strachey's "Queen Victoria" and Trowbridge's "Queen Alexandra," and she linked with them Mrs. Robinson's "My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt."

Mary E. Wheelock discussed "Problems of Binding and Repairing."

The general book discussion that afternoon and the next morning had as its chief topics non-fiction, led by Grace D. Rose of Des Moines and assisted by four others; fiction, by Helen E. Allen of Onawa; reference books, by May M. Clark of Dubuque, and children's books, by Ruth Barlow of Clinton. Time did not permit Gertrude Haley of Fort Dodge to discuss children's books and reading. Her report will be printed in the *Quarterly*. Marian C. Manley, secretary of the Library Workers Association, spoke on the "Education and Training of Library Workers." Open and heated discussion followed.

The principal address of Friday morning was given by Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L.

A., on "County Libraries." Mr. Milam made the statement that tho library work is forty years old, yet less than half the people of the United States have adequate book service. Unless those who are most interested in the library movement rouse themselves a bit more in the near future, Hawaii will have universal library service before we do, because Hawaii has a County Library law, the second great unit in the world to have such a law, Czecho-Slovakia being the first. California and Indiana have made the biggest strides in county library work of any states in the union, but other states are making splendid beginnings. Consolidated schools form a convenient nucleus from which to spread the county library idea. County surveys reveal the dire need of books. The Farm Bureau is another organization that should be reached.

Professor Wallis of the Department of Engineering Extension of the Ames Farm Bureau spoke of the reference work the college is now prepared to do for individuals as well as for libraries. This consists of package libraries made up in accordance with the requests for information. Professor Wallis stated that the material furnished in this way would in most cases be one or two years ahead of book publications on the same subject and in a few cases ahead of even pamphlet or magazine material. This will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value to libraries as much of the reference work done is concerned with recent technical developments or agricultural experiments.

One of the important steps taken in the business meeting was affiliation with the A. L. A. After a letter was read by Secretary Milam explaining affiliation, Mr. Brigham moved that we become a chapter of the A. L. A., and the motion was unanimously carried. A letter was read from Jesse Cunningham, librarian of St. Joseph Public Library, in regard to the proposition of a sectional meeting of the state library associations of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri to be held in St. Joseph in 1922. The matter was left to the executive committee, decision to be postponed till the district meetings of the spring.

Reports of committees followed. The legislative committee, W. F. Riley, chairman, prepared and caused to be introduced into the last session of the legislature new laws and amendments to existing laws, but many of them fell by the wayside. The net results, however, were to eliminate the former five-year contract provision for township libraries and to secure additional financial support for the library commission.

New officers were elected as follows: Presi-

dent, W. F. Riley, Des Moines; first vice-president, Grace Shellenberger, Davenport; second vice-president, E. W. Stanton, Ames; secretary, Mary E. McCoy, Indianola; treasurer, Mae Anders, Des Moines.

Social features of the state meeting included a tea the first afternoon, held in the Home Economic tea room, and was followed Wednesday night by a reception given by the Faculty Woman's Club, held at "Old Farm House," the home of Dean and Mrs. Curtis, and the oldest residence on the campus. On Thursday evening Zona Gale read from her "Peace in Friendship Village." Those who remained over Friday afternoon were delightfully entertained at tea by Mrs. Munn.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Muncie, October 26-28, with a registration of over three hundred.

Mary Torrance welcomed the association members in behalf of the Public Library Board and the city of Muncie. Miss Torrance referred to the A. L. A. meeting at Swampscott as having been marked by strong inspirational qualities, and spoke of the closer union and the added strength which would come from affiliation of the state with the national organization.

Announcements were made concerning the banquet to be held on Thursday evening, which was to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Indiana Library Association. Of the organizers of the Association only Mary E. Ahern and Mr. Cunningham were present at the meeting.

Azariah S. Root spoke on "The Human Factor in Library Service." He said that there are four essential factors in library work—the place, the books, the reader, the librarian. We need for librarians intelligent men and women with education and vision who will recruit others to the service thru their own demonstrations of its desirability. Librarians must see that recruits have suitable training. Library schools will be found ready to modify programs when constructive criticism is offered. One year's training is enough for college graduates, two years are necessary for high school students. A library assistant needs variety in work in order to gain breadth and development. Staff meetings should develop *esprit de corps*. The assistants should share in the new plans, new efforts of the chief. Staff meetings should be democratized; here methods and policies should be worked out. The Library Workers Association demonstrates the fact that there is an underlying feeling that privates in the ranks do

not have their full rights. Train people, make them happy, give recognition to work well done.

The Wednesday evening program opened with music, followed by an address by Dr. Paul Reinsch, of Washington, D. C., on "America and the Far East."

The college section, Johanna Klingholz, chairman, met on Thursday morning. Dr. Root opened the program with a talk on "The Qualifications and Salaries of College Librarians." The essential qualifications are first, business ability, that is, the ability to handle the routine machinery and deal with many people in a systematic manner; second, ability to organize—and here Dr. Root emphasized the necessity of having a manual or code book for the library setting forth definite fixed rules so that each assistant knows the reason for everything that is done; third, library training—because of the greater breadth of vision thereby gained; the value of the wider acquaintance with people of similar age and experience working in the same field, and the opportunity it affords for advancement; fourth, an intensive knowledge of books; fifth, knowledge of and sympathy with people, ability to work well with both faculty and student. In conclusion Mr. Root said that the library should be considered a department of the school and the librarian should rank as any other head of a department both in faculty standing and salary. If the library is such a large department that it employs as many almost as the whole faculty, then the librarian should rank as Dean as at Yale. Furthermore, the assistants should have a corresponding ranking just as in the faculty. This is absolutely the only way to insure the proper standing of the library. If the assistants are ranked as stenographers and clerks, then the library is not part of the educational work; it is only a part of the machinery of administration.

Mr. Cunningham of the Terre Haute State Normal School expressed his entire agreement with all that had been said. He stated that since 1892 the librarian there had been recognized as a head of a department.

Then followed Miss Wolfe's talk, on whether college students are able to use even the most elementary library tools. Her experience was that they did not even know how to use the dictionary properly. This year a questionnaire was given to the Freshmen asking how many of them came from high schools that had libraries, how many knew how to use a card catalog, how many could use the *Readers' Guide*, etc., and ended with the question of how many were willing to come Saturday nights to receive instruction. The result shown by the questionnaire was that few students really knew any-

thing at all about how to use a library but that a great many students wanted to learn and were willing to come Saturday nights.

Dr. Root described a course he gives at Oberlin which is a two-hour course for one semester. There are usually from forty to fifty but sometimes as many as ninety students in this class. Miss Klingholz told of the two-hour course she was giving at Evansville College for credit, and Mr. Lindley of Earlham told of several schemes they had tried, all, however, without credit, and the conclusion was drawn that a great deal of work on the part of the students is necessary if they are to benefit by the course, and not much work can be required without giving credit. It was decided that the ideal would be a course required of all the Freshmen for credit.

The Round Table on library assistants had Hazel Armstrong of Terre Haute as chairman. Orpha Peters, Gary, discussed "Cultivating the Library Spirit." Miss Peters said that there is always some kind of spirit, good, bad or indifferent, in any kind of store, corporation, institution, or individual. Spirit means animation, courage, vivacity, synonymous with life. Library spirit should mean all this and more. It means that sympathetic something that sends the patron away with what he wants or something he likes better. At staff meetings local conditions and outside interests should be discussed.

Miss Abraham, of the Indianapolis Public Library, spoke on "Keeping in Touch With Other Departments of the Library." The supreme purpose is growth. The policy of the library should be to allow reasonable time and progressive steps for growth. Exchange of positions is advantageous. Indianapolis has a system which includes five grades of service and a special grade which takes in branch librarians.

Miss Root considered "Library Assistants' Reading." The assistant's reading should not be very different from that of the librarian. Assistants *must* read. Reading at random is not the surest way for results. Wise reading is guided reading. Miss Winslow's compiled list for Indianapolis Public Library staff, offers good suggestions. The Wisconsin Apprentice Course outline is full of practical suggestions. The new books, book reviews, *Publishers' Weekly*, and A. L. A. *Booklist* are just as important for assistants as for the librarian. How many assistants are reading the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, as well as books of professional interest?

Cerene Ohr, Indianapolis Public Library, gave a short talk on their staff meetings. There are two groups: branch staff meetings and general staff meetings. At the branch staff meet-



ings last year they considered various classes of books, had outside speakers, and kept up with new books in each class, also the old time favorites. This year they are discussing publishers. The staff also gives reviews on books of advertising, music, nature, etc. At smaller staff meetings there is discussion of books issued that week and of what is being purchased and why, the why being important.

Della M. Northey read report of the committee on work with schools. Questionnaires were sent to six hundred schools in the state, to which few replies were received. There is little co-operation between the public library and the school and great need for a definite program.

Miss Scotten, head of the English Department of the Muncie High School, spoke on "What the Teacher Expects." It is her opinion that the librarian should visit the school to talk to the pupils and invite them to the library. At the library the children should find an atmosphere of welcome and friendliness, a special effort being made on the part of the assistants to make the children feel at home. In Muncie the librarian visits every fresh English class giving this instruction. She also makes a diagram of the library, showing location of the children's room, catalog and general classes of books on the shelves and distributes pages from the *Readers' Guide* torn from old copies. The teacher follows up this instruction with problems to be worked out by the pupils.

"What the Public Library Can Do for the Public Schools of Indiana" was discussed by L. H. Hines, president of the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Hines stated the purpose of work with the school to form reading habits and prepare for study and investigation. The librarians' efforts should always lead the children to the best literature, in other words "To keep the dust off the standards."

"Some Obvious Flaws" was the subject of a talk given by O. H. Williams, supervisor of Teachers' Training. One of the problems which educators meet today is loose thinking due to loose reading and lack of concentration. Of the six hundred and fifty high schools of the first grade in the state, only one hundred and fifty have fair beginnings of high school libraries. The others have only scattering collections and no organization. This situation is due to lack of interest on the part of patrons and parents and lack of understanding and appreciation on the part of school administration. Some of the needs are a conception of standards and a definite program of co-operation, legislation thru well organized leadership and laws that provide adequate resources to carry on the work in the best way.

This talk was followed by a discussion by the librarians as to whether the work of organizing high-school libraries should be done by the librarians of the public library, and whether the library or the school should bear the expense of maintaining school and high school libraries. Mr. Hamilton expressed the opinion that a strong library service should cover the school service and not have the school service a separate thing. There should be one collection of books, one staff and one machinery to perform the city and school work. A motion was carried that the Executive Committee of the I. L. A. appoint a committee to confer with the Library Commission, the State Board of Education and the General Education Board, now making a survey in Indiana, on the matter of a definite program for co-operation in school work.

Miss McAfee opened the Thursday afternoon session with a statement concerning the brief life of the county library movement in Indiana, which, tho it had placed us high in the roll of states, has left us with much still to accomplish, since only thirteen of our ninety-two counties are giving full county library service. The work is yet without standardization, and the great obstacle to this is that there are many individualities with which to deal. The county librarian needs to be a student of the signs of the times, since, in the troubled, unstable condition of affairs, the county library runs the risk of playing the part of the innocent bystander in inevitable explosions. Most important of all, the county librarian needs to establish strong co-operation with county leaders, especially with teachers. Mrs. Isaac Palmer Caldwell, librarian at North Vernon, Jennings County, talked on "Co-operating with Other County Agencies." Mrs. Caldwell spoke of the value of connections with the county health officer, with the rural education board, the meetings of the Farmers' Federation, etc., mentioning the help she received from the County School Attendance Officer in selecting suitable locations for county libraries. The county church and Sunday school also offer great opportunities for library extension to the intelligent librarian. In closing, Mrs. Caldwell said that in 1920 the twenty-six stations in the eleven townships of Jennings County circulated a total book stock of 4,334 volumes, 51,590 times.

Esther Hamilton, librarian at Liberty, Union County, spoke on "Records for Librarian and Teacher," taking the view that teachers will not take the responsibility of keeping statistics, and should not be required to do so. This view was challenged on the ground that the library is an educational institution whose work parallels that of the school, and that accurate, classed statis-

tics are not too much to ask of teachers who are trained to keep records, since this brings a scientific knowledge of the reading needs of a community.

Della M. Northey, of the Public Library Commission, spoke on "The County Library and the County School," reviewing methods and citing examples in California, Oregon and Indiana, and touching upon the necessity of salvaging material already in schools and making this usable.

William J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Commission, gave a brief, spirited charge to librarians, in a talk entitled, "Putting in the Peg for 1922." Mr. Hamilton spoke of the hard, intelligent work which must back up the "charming smile" at the desk. The county librarian must be alive to the activities of others, with the feeling that new developments are possible to her community also. School service does not mean responsibility alone, but also opportunity. Personal contact which comes from visits is more important than desk details. The help of the librarians now operating in the thirteen counties of the state, was called on to bring to successful issue the library question in the remaining nineteen counties.

After the County Section, Alice Hazeltine of St. Louis read a most delightful paper which she called, "I Want a Good Book." She said we need to clear our shelves of the "harmless" book, the mediocre story, and keep there only the best. Children are really the best readers, many grown ups are "damaged." Poetry, hero stories, fairy tales, all minister to the child's needs. The young child is not so hard to fit, but the older boy and girl are very difficult. Books for this age should be most carefully selected and all new titles measured with the classics.

At the Trustees' Round Table, led by Mrs. W. A. Denny, Anderson, Harry Guthrie, president of the Muncie Library Board, spoke on "The Library on a Business Basis."

The banquet on Thursday evening marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Association.

On Friday morning E. H. Hyman, secretary of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, gave a vigorous talk on "The Library and Business," in which he said that the business man does not realize the value of the library as a rule, because the public library does not interest itself in the business man. To create this interest visit the merchant personally and give his clerks books on salesmanship.

Gretta M. Smith, of the Publicity Department of the Indianapolis Public Library, spoke on "Selling the Goods." Miss Smith said that last year the papers had printed 1,480 publicity items which included lists of new books, exhibits, library teas, stories from the reports, etc. The

library has increased business without materially increasing investment. Outside organizations and interests reached include automobile shows, clubs, concerts and teachers' institutes. Signs on street cars were found useful, as were bulletins in dressing rooms at theaters.

In making her treasurer's report Miss McNitt called attention to the fact that about eighty new members had been added to the Association thru the personal efforts of Miss Torrance during the past year.

The Committee on Education for Librarianship by correspondence and conference has considered four subjects for report, as follows: 1. Recruiting for Library Service. Changed economic conditions have affected somewhat favorably the applications for library work, relating, however, mostly to the lower grades of service. The situation in this state may well be left to local handling. If lecturers are required in special instances the President of the I. L. A. or the Public Library Commission should be willing to recommend speakers. Personal vigilance on the part of librarians will be more effective, as well as more dignified, than promiscuous advertising. The larger aspects of the problem may well be left to the National Committee of the A. L. A. 2. An Indiana Library School. Owing to the fact that the meeting of the State Legislature will not come until January, 1923, it was deemed advisable to postpone a detailed report upon requirements as to funds, instructors and courses of instruction, affiliation, etc., to the coming year. A general consideration of the subject has led the committee to the following tentative conclusions. The present summer school should be continued. The school to be established should offer a full nine month course of instruction with certificate for its successful completion. It would preferably be conducted in Indianapolis, for there it would have the co-operation of a modern public library system, high school libraries, a state library, a college library, and law, legislative, reference and other special libraries; these should be available also as a field for practice work. There would also be available nearby county and township extension systems. It should be conducted by the Public Library Commission, or, as has been previously suggested in other quarters, it might be placed under a State Board of Library Commissioners, established to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the State Library and the Public Library Commission. 3. Certification of Librarians. In view of the present lack of knowledge as to the workability and success of certification systems and of the absence in Indiana of training for other than elementary grades it seems best that consideration of defi-



nite plans be held in abeyance for the present. We urge upon librarians generally the adoption of definite grades of service, with requirements as to training and efficiency until a state wide system can be developed. 4. Training of Teacher-librarians. The committee looks with considerable favor upon the work undertaken at the Terre Haute State Normal School in their courses upon the use of the library in public school work and on the organization and management of school libraries. It is to be hoped that these courses may be very successful and as they develop afford models for similar instruction in other normal schools.

Mr. Rush moved that the I. L. A., desirous of becoming a chapter of the A. L. A., authorize the president to appoint a committee of ten members who are also members of the A. L. A. to request affiliation, the nominating committee to name a delegate and an alternate, and the treasurer to pay the chapter dues. Motion carried.

The Committee on District Meetings reported meetings held as follows: January, Frankfort, Princeton, Whiting; February, Columbia City, Franklin, Marion; March, Rochester, Danville, Ill., Greencastle; April, Mishawaka, Cambridge City; May, Orleans, Aurora, Tell City.

The Committee on Resolutions extended the sincere appreciation of the Association to all who contributed to the comfort and happiness of the conference.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Winifred F. Ticer, Huntington; vice-president, Alice D. Stevens, Logansport; secretary, Elizabeth Ohr, Indianapolis; treasurer, Bertha Ashby, Ladoga; delegate to A. L. A. Council, Winifred Ticer; alternate, W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of Commission.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**T**HE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, October 31st to November 2nd, with a fine attendance of trustees and librarians of public and school libraries.

The first session opened with a short address by the President, Ruth Rosholt, followed by the reports of the standing committees. Clara F. Baldwin gave a resumé of library legislation. The new law presented to the legislature having failed to pass, several changes in the law were suggested and upon motion made by Miss Baldwin, supported by Miss Frost it was voted "That the president appoint a committee to formulate changes in the library law and consult with the Interim Committee on Education of the Legislature." Members of the Interim Committee are: Lt.-Governor Collins, Senators Jack-

son, Benson, Gooding and Soging, and Representatives Nolan, Christiansen, Hitchcock, Martin and Wallworth. The Membership Committee reported \$123 collected for M. L. A. dues, and \$14 for A. L. A. The membership totals 310, of which 36 are institutional members.

Miriam E. Carey of the Hospital Libraries Committee introduced Perrie Jones, who gave a most interesting talk on her work in the hospitals in St. Paul. Attractive posters that had been used in the campaign for books and also to advertise the project were most effectively displayed. Miss Jones presented a personal account of her work, told what the men asked for, and wanted, and what they were supplied with, and also gave an outline of the plan of organization as it had been worked out in St. Paul. Following Miss Jones' address mention was made of the work being done in the Minneapolis hospitals and also in the Mayo Hospital at Rochester. At the luncheon, held in the Palm Room, Mrs. James Forrestal of St. Paul, and Gratia Countryman of Minneapolis, spoke most enthusiastically on "Business Women's Clubs."

The afternoon session was opened with a roll call of libraries, each library being given two minutes in which to report some important thing that had been accomplished during the past year. The gathering was fairly transported to Swampscott with Mrs. Jennings' talk on the meetings of the A. L. A., and Charlotte Matson's vivid and amusing account of a motor trip to the conference. Elizabeth Robinson, reporting for the A. L. A. Committee on Education, made the following points, gathered from a questionnaire sent out to the libraries in the state: More co-operation between schools and public libraries; help in standardizing methods, and higher standards for high school libraries; standardized course of instruction for all state teachers' colleges and the need of a course at the university to give thoro library training. The following suggestions were gleaned from reports of other states and were emphasized by the committee: Know your Library Division of the State Department of Education and use it; rank and salary of librarians in universities and colleges should equal that of teachers; definite, uniform courses of instruction should be given in all normal schools, as well as courses in children's literature with emphasis on inspirational reading.

In general it was suggested that as a means toward the end in view every effort should be exerted to "sell yourself and your library" by building up your collection, by allowing adequate quarters in your building for expansion, by exhibiting your wares wherever and whenever possible, by attending and participating in meet-

ings, by presenting convincing budgets and rendering every possible assistance to patrons.

Miss Countryman gave a brief comparison of the progress that had been made by the Association from its beginning in 1892 with a few people to its present membership. She also outlined the new A. L. A. plan of affiliation, but as time was pressing action was deferred until Wednesday, when the Association voted to affiliate with the A. L. A., electing Margaret Hickman the M. L. A. delegate, with Harriet Wood as alternate. The Twin City Library Club acted as host to the Association at a dinner at the Woman's City Club, at which Miss Gold, who had recently returned from an extended visit to China, gave an interesting talk on library affairs in the orient. The day's activities closed with a visit to the beautiful James Jerome Hill Reference Library, which is soon to be opened to the public, and a reception held in the Art Gallery of the St. Paul Public Library at which Mrs. C. L. Atwood gave an interesting talk.

On Tuesday morning the session opened with a report of the Certification Board, by Miss Baldwin. Considerable discussion took place as to plans toward aiding in certification. The Association approved recommendations that the proposed scheme be modified to harmonize with the plan proposed by the A. L. A., granting certificates in Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 for different grades of positions (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1921, p. 604); that the statement from the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Certification be adopted as follows:

"No applicant now in service would be subjected to examination other than the statement of facts submitted in making formal application for certification. It is now believed that each worker should be accepted and certified on the basis of what he is now doing and not be made to suffer any disadvantage for lack of formal training;" and that an annual registration of librarians be made in order to keep records up to date. It was voted that the Legislative Committee and the Certification Board formulate a law to be reported at the next state meeting and upon action of the association at that time to be sent to the next legislature. The report of the Standardization Committee was briefly summarized and it was recommended by the chairman of the committee that the committee be discontinued and their findings turned over to the Certification Board.

Mrs. Jennings of St. Paul reported on the work of the Committee for the purpose of inaugurating a course in library science at the university of Minnesota. The report suggested that the entrance requirements be the same as for General Arts Course, and the first two years of

the course the same as the Arts Course; that the third year courses be chosen from those especially helpful in library work, e. g., languages, literature, history, sociology, economics and science; that a reading knowledge of French and German be required for admission to the fourth year, which will be devoted to library science; and that the completion of the four year course lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

It was recommended that the standards of instruction adopted by the Association of American Library Schools be accepted. These are, in substance, that the faculty shall aggregate at least two full time instructors, and at least two of the instructors shall have had one year of training in a library school.

The following definite recommendations are submitted to the President and Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota for their consideration: (1) That early provision be made to offer a course in the use of books and libraries; (2) That a course in library work in schools be offered. (This was given by the College of Education during the year 1915-16 by Miss Wilson, state supervisor of school libraries, and similar arrangements might be made with the State Department of Education at this time); (3) That provision be made by the University for the continuation of the summer school for library training established by the State Department of Education, thus ensuring university credit for satisfactory work done in this school.

The report was signed by W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul, Chairman; Jennie T. Jennings, St. Paul; Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis; Alma Penrose, Carleton College, Northfield; Harriet Wood, State Department of Education.

Frank K. Walter and Ina Firkins, librarian and assistant librarian of the University of Minnesota, while heartily in sympathy with the movement for library training in the State of Minnesota, did not feel that as members of the university faculty it would be proper for them to join in direct recommendations from organizations outside the university in regard to matters which require action by the University authorities, and did not vote.

The Association voted to make a strong resolution to be presented to Dr. Coffman, urging the inauguration of a course in library science at the university. It was also moved and supported that the Resolutions Committee and the Committee on Courses in Library Science draw up resolutions to be submitted to the university authorities.

Miss Carey discussed recruiting for librarianship and urged a renewed effort and impetus for attracting the best talent into the profession.

The Resolutions Committee advocated an extensive campaign in their report. "Training Students in the Use of the Library" was an account of the work that Ruth Ely has done with student teachers at the Duluth State Teachers College, and of some of the aims and aspirations in this field. It was suggested that a resolution embracing the establishment of library courses in state teachers colleges and high schools with full credit for work done be made. This was referred to the Resolutions Committee and was embodied in their report. Alma Penrose, of Carleton College, and Mary A. Tawney of Minneapolis, gave accounts of the work which they had done with college and high school students, respectively.

At the luncheon session, Mrs. Walter J. Marcle presented some striking facts about war and arms, in a clear and vivid talk, which was followed by a short description of what the League of Women Voters is doing in their program of educating women for citizenship. Gladys Harrison, representing the League, gave this address, while Sophia Hall told what the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University is doing. The President was authorized to send a telegram to President Harding informing him that the Association approved the reduction of armaments and the prevention of future wars. An appropriate resolution was also presented by the Resolutions Committee and approved.

The afternoon was devoted to a round table discussion on eliminating non-essentials, with Miss Wood presiding. Some of the topics brought up were useless books on the shelves, out-of-date and worn-out books, misfits, mistakes in purchase, short service and gift books. Government documents received notice as well as the types of accession books, shelf list and catalog cards used. Short cuts in circulation and registration were mentioned by various librarians who were using new schemes.

The St. Paul Association entertained the Library Association with a most enjoyable motor trip around the city, visits being made to several branches of the St. Paul system. Dinner was served at the Gopher Inn, after which a tour of the Capitol was made. The dinner speakers were Frank K. Walter of the University Library and J. M. McConnell, of the State Department of Education. Later in the evening the visitors toured the Historical Building, where many treasures were displayed for their especial benefit. An illustrated lecture on Minnesota history was given by the Curator of the Museum, W. M. Babcock, Jr.

The Trustees Section opened on Wednesday morning with a paper by Mrs. R. H. G. Netz of the Owatonna Library Board who strongly

urged budgets on a standardized basis. Trustees from Red Wing, Stillwater and Eveleth gave short talks. Nelle Olson of International Falls told of what her library was doing for the men of her community. Social service as well as personal and library service plays a large part in the successful development of any up-to-date library nowadays. "Books for Business Men" was ably handled by Mary W. Dietrichson, who talked on what the Business Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library is doing. "Selling the Public Library From a Publicity Man's Point of View" was the topic assigned to W. E. Lunnis of the Greve Advertising Agency. Two important factors that Mr. Lunnis emphasized were the "psychology of inducement" and the "power of visualization." E. W. Randall, president of the St. Paul Association, addressed the association at the luncheon held in the Palm Room of the St. Paul Hotel. Mr. Randall's greeting was appreciated as was also the hospitality that the St. Paul Association had given. A film picturing library work in the devastated regions in France was shown.

The afternoon session was a joint meeting with the School Libraries Section of the M. E. A. and was presided over by Bessie Scripture. The program consisted of a book symposium, and was opened with "Books for Teachers" by Miss Beatryce Finn of Hibbing. Miss Finn reviewed several books that would make an appeal to teachers as well as students. An admirable paper on children's reading was given by Claire Nolte of Virginia. Miss Nolte appealed for the purchase of better editions of children's books, even tho they were more expensive, in place of several copies of the popular titles that most libraries supply. "Should Librarians Read?" by Lucy Lee Powell, reviewed a short but enticing list of biography, poetry, travel, essays and fiction. Interesting lists supplementing all three addresses were distributed. Miss Scripture gave a short report of "Libraries in Education," the report having been submitted by Sherman Williams, president of the Library Department of the N. E. A. A motion was made and seconded that the M. L. A. joint session approve the report of "Libraries in Education."

The Resolutions Committee, besides bringing in for approval the resolutions already mentioned, and extending thanks to all organizations and individuals contributing to the comfort and pleasure of the association, resolved that a Committee on Legislation be appointed to study proposed changes in the State Library Law, and confer with the Interior Committee on Education. It was also resolved, "That we deeply regret the loss of Dr. W. Dawson John-

ston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, who has rendered a distinct and valuable service to the library profession of the state by his furtherance of library training, his work for raising the standards of the profession and his steady encouragement of high ideals. We congratulate the American Library Association on having secured him, realizing that our loss is its gain, and we rejoice that so distinguished an honor has fallen to one of our members in receiving this appointment, even tho we can scarcely hope to fill his place."

By courtesy of the Hospitality Committee of the Woman's Subdivision of the St. Paul Association, the last session of the conference was held at the Athletic Club, where a dinner was served to 350 guests. Dr. Richard Burton introduced Carl Sandburg, the speaker of the evening. Mr. Sandburg gave a most interesting exposition and interpretation of the new poetry movement, defining the new poetry and reading from his own poems and last of all singing some American folk songs. Mr. Sandburg delighted his hearers for more than an hour with his readings from "Smoke and Steel," "Cornhuskers" and "Chicago Poems." His story soon to be published by Harcourt, Brace and

Co., called "How the Thumb on the Nose of Bimbo the Sniff Was Fixed," proved most amusing.

The following officers were elected: President, Alice M. Dunlap, Duluth; first vice-president, Nelle Olson, International Falls; second vice-president, Mrs. Claude Perkins, Pine Island; secretary-treasurer, Grace Stevens, Virginia; ex-officio member, Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis.

MARGARET HICKMAN, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE American Merchant Marine Library Association's plan for "A Library on Every Ship" in the Service has been endorsed by the American Steamship Owners' Association and an effort is being made to collect from ship-owners and others interested \$20,000, which will secure a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Most of the quarter million books taken over from the A. L. A. merchant marine service are in good condition for use by this new Association which has its headquarters at 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

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### STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATES

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

It was very gratifying to read the article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 1, and find one of the leaders in our library world voicing so pointedly the objections to a certification plan which, to some of us in applied libraries, seems to mean the eventual outlawing of most of our associates.

Personally I feel that library work is far too much standardized already. We can standardize parts of locomotives and parts of cars; but the government's experience sets at rest the question of standardizing locomotives and cars. Not even cars intended for the same class of traffic can be standardized. We can standardize cataloging rules, but who will standardize the cataloger or standardize the administration of business, university, state and city libraries? How can we standardize the city library of Pittsburgh with that of Washington, D. C.?

In short, what we look for and employ is personality, plus education and experience, plus technical training—and the greatest of these is personality. In the smaller libraries, of the

class with which I am associated, educational training and experience come next—and training we may or may not get. One of the little group in this library has had the very highest grade of training, another had never seen the inside working of a library before she came to us—yet we would not willingly part with either.

As a people we are regulated almost to death. For the boil on the body politic we can think only of the poultice of a statute! Our constitutions read like essays, our laws have become by-laws, if not by-words, and all because individuality—that prime essential in a republic—is not led and instructed, but tramped on. "All we like sheep" race to the legislature. The influence of the press, of the pulpit, of the rostrum, of our many educational institutions, lies unheeded. If a citizen does wrong, "Pass a law," we say, "so that we can put him in jail. Why waste time trying to make him a man who won't want to do wrong!"

And so with our little legislative rubber stamp on the members of our craft we shall keep out any who dare enter save by the appointed route.



How absurd it is to apply the parallel of certification to the examinations required of doctors and lawyers before they are permitted to practice. These examinations may protect the citizen from employing one not adequately prepared to do medical or legal work. But what board of trustees, or what librarian would employ any person, no matter how plastered with certificates, as a citizen employs a doctor who lives around the corner? In considering the employment of a library worker, inquiry is made into personal qualifications, before and above all else, and in most cases personal interviews are necessary before a selection is made. The candidate could be certified with as many degrees as a thermometer and yet not be satisfactory; and so, why certification?

We should, of course, strengthen the schools all we can; raise their standards and widen their scope; invite into the profession those trained in science and economics as well as literary specialists. But certification will tend to keep out the scientifically trained and those of economic bent, and will read out of the profession many libraries which are aiding very substantially in spreading information. The years during which a man secures his scientific or economic training are usually those which the library school graduate spends in learning library methods. If he cannot get into the library craft without spending additional time he is lost to us.

The notion that a librarian can be a pure executive without knowing much about the application of books is fading in library circles

as it faded some time since in the business world. Yet there still persists the feeling that unless one knows the Shakespeare folios or can quote from George Bernard Shaw he is not a librarian; and that if a man is informed and works in economics he is not a librarian—he is an economist. I have no sympathy with this feeling, or with the implied limitation of our professional scope; yet I see its influence in certification; and the irony of it is that we seem to have lost Dr. Williamson himself in this very shuffle!

RICHARD H. JOHNSTON, *Librarian*,  
*Bureau of Railway Economics*,  
*Washington, D. C.*

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

I wish to say Amen to the opinions expressed in Mr. Dana's article on Certification and Civil Service Control recently published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. New York State, thru the activities of those high up in the State University, has passed a law whereby Boards of Trustees are hereafter to be appointed by the Mayor, Selectmen, etc.—and thus cities whose Trustees are now appointed by the Board of Education, find their libraries another plum for the politician and Civil Service exploitation. And so it goes from bad to worse—librarians applauding the manoeuvres of the "certifying," "examining," "investing," "standardizing" committees.

R. W. TOWER, *Curator of Library*.

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## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

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*No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.*

### POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate with college preparation and over ten years' experience wants position in public library. Cataloging or reference work preferred in East or Central West. Can begin immediately. Address Z 22, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian's secretary with twelve years' experience under two librarians in two cities desires further experience elsewhere. Has had experience in order work and catalog typing also. Best references. Address M. M. 22, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

The Montana State College, Bozeman, wants someone to work half time as assistant cataloger and half time as desk assistant. Salary \$1,800. College graduate with at least one year in a recognized library school. Address Elizabeth Forrest, librarian.

The Cleveland Public Library desires applications for positions as junior assistants and assistants for vacancies in the Main Library, in Branch Libraries, in Catalog, School and Children's departments. Applicants should have had one year in library school or a number of years library experience, and a good general background, a genuine interest in public library work and the capacity to develop. Initial salaries, \$1,200 to \$1,600.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

CAMPBELL, J. Maud, director of work with foreigners for the Library Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education, becomes librarian of the Jones Memorial Library of Lynchburg (Va.) in January.

COOLIDGE, Archibald Cary, Director of the Harvard University Library, is in Russia in connection with the work of the American Relief Expedition.

CORDINGLEY, Nora, 1911-12 N. Y. P. L., formerly assistant in library of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., appointed cataloger Research Bureau of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

ELLINWOOD, H. Della, librarian of All Saints School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, died suddenly of heart failure on October 18th.

FERGUSON, Kate Dorothy, is now head of the Branch Department of the Fresno (Calif.) County Library.

HEDRICK, Blanche, recently secretary of the North Dakota Library Commission, is now chief of the Cataloging Department of the University of Michigan Library at Ann Arbor.

HEDRICK, Ellen, chief classifier in the University of Michigan Library at Ann Arbor, is spending a year's leave of absence at work with Mary E. Downey at the North Dakota Library Commission.

HICKS, Frederick C., law librarian of Columbia University, is author of "Men and Books Famous in the Law," published by the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y.

HUBBARD, Anna Gilkeson, chief of the order department of the Cleveland Public Library, was married to William Ruggles Watterson on December 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Watterson will live at 12388 Cedar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

IVANOVSKY, Catherine, is making a list of works in Russian dealing with Russian history, folk-lore, economics and fine arts in the Harvard Library. She is also assisting in the catalog department.

JEBSEN, Elisa, who left the Harvard University Library in 1919 to act as librarian at the Statistiska Centraalbureau in Christiania has returned to Harvard and is working on the formation of the union catalog of Scandinavian books which is being compiled for the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

KENNEDY, Kathleen A., associate librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to become librarian of the town library of Wellesley.

MCNEAL, Louise, succeeds Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, who was for many years secretary of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission and who died in May after several months' illness.

NETHERCUT, Mary B., 1913 Wis., librarian of Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois, appointed librarian of the College of Emporia.

ORVIS, Caroline, 1916-1917 I., has recently been made secretary of the Information Bureau of the Extension Division, University of North Dakota.

OSBORN, Mary L., 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Art Department of the Cheney Silk Co., appointed librarian of the Towson (Md.) State Normal School.

RANEY, M. Llewellyn, librarian of Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying, will represent officially the American Council on Education, the A. L. A. and other organizations, at the Tariff hearing before the U. S. Senate Committee on Finance, on December 21.

SKARSTEDT, Marcus, who resigned the librarianship of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library to join the firm of Reuben H. Donnelly, is now a member of the California State Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo.

SNYDER, Mary B., 1912-13 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Michigan City (Ind.) Public Library.

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## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The city has named the intersection of Cambridge, Troy, and Chambers Streets Krigel Square, in honor of Frank J. Krigel, who was a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library and who died in January, 1919, while in service overseas.

### RHODE ISLAND

Recent gifts to public libraries include: \$500,000 bequest of the late William H. Hall to the William H. Hall Public Library, which in February absorbed the Edgewood Free Public Library established in 1896; \$125,000 from the estate of the late Edith Knight for the Elmwood Public Library, established in 1915, and a bequest of \$75,000 from the same estate for the Pontiac Free Library.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Nashua.* A library for children was opened recently under the charge of Edna Ledger. This is the first library for children in New Hampshire.

### NEW YORK

A series of comprehensive tables of all public or association libraries of New York State making reports to the Library Extension Division of the New York State Library, arranged in six groups according to the population of the community, is a feature of the issue of *New York Libraries* dated February, 1921. The population of the community in 1920, library quarters (owned, rented, rent-free, etc.), the value of library buildings and sites, number of volumes in library, circulation in 1920, circulation of fiction, receipts from local tax and other sources, expenditures for salaries and for books, periodicals and binding, and the average cost per volume of circulation are tabulated.

The population given for each place is for the city, village or district in which the library is immediately located, without taking into account the indubitably larger but indefinite territory served by some libraries. For public libraries in the cities, the numerical data for all the branches are merged in single sums and only gross figures are indicated. Each registered branch, however, is recognized as a library by Regents Rules, and in counting the number of branches in each group each such branch counts as one. In arriving at the "average" for the different items of each group only places or libraries contributing a positive part to the whole are taken into account. Several libraries are supported by private persons or families

who make no statement as to amount contributed or expended. The omission of such figures from the totals and averages makes these totals and averages appear somewhat lower than they actually are, but the difference is not great. University and college libraries are not included, even tho they give a certain amount of free service and are registered by the Regents, except in one case where the university library is the only public library of the community.

**LIBRARIES.** With these reservations it is found that the total number of cities, villages and hamlets in New York State having public libraries is 471, and that the total number of public libraries, including registered branches, is 599. There are in the places of the first group (over 200,000 population) one hundred and fifty-six public libraries; in the second (between 5,000 and 20,000), fifty-nine; in the third (between 2,000 and 5,000), eighty-eight; in the fourth (between 1,000 and 2,000), eighty-one; in the fifth (between 500 and 1,000), sixty-four; in the sixth (below 500) one hundred and eighteen. Ten incorporated places with population over 5,000 have no public library; twenty-eight between 2,000 and 5,000 population; thirty-eight between 1,000 and 2,000 population; sixty-four between 500 and 1,000 population, making in all one hundred and forty incorporated places with a population over 500 without a public library.

**POPULATION SERVED.** Since the total population of the state is 10,384,144 and the population of all places having public libraries is 8,737,552, there remains a population of 1,646,593 having no public libraries, or a number equivalent to the combined populations of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

**TAX SUPPORT.** Three hundred communities give tax support to four hundred and nineteen public libraries and one hundred and seventy-one have one hundred and seventy-nine libraries but give no tax support. In the first group of cities only one, having a population of 38,917, provides no library support from local tax; in the second, eleven, with a total population of 136,713; in the third, twenty-two, with total population of 70,470; in the fourth, twenty-eight with total population of 35,951; in the fifth, forty-three with total population of 31,314 and in the sixth, sixty-four with total population of 17,892. The total population of the 171 places having libraries but yielding no tax support is 324,057, which, added to the 1,646,593 having no public libraries, gives a total

population of 1,970,650 paying no library tax. The total population paying a library tax is 8,423,491, and the total amount thus raised \$2,299,062. The average amount per capita paid by communities having tax-supported libraries is twenty-seven cents. The average per capita tax for cities in the first group is thirty cents; for places in the second group twenty-one cents; in the third, twenty-eight cents; in the fourth, twenty-seven cents; fifth, fifty-six cents; and sixth, thirty-nine cents.

**CIRCULATION.** The average per capita circulation for all libraries in 1920 was 3.21 volumes; for libraries of the first group, 3.02; the second, 3.14; the third, 4.93; fourth, 7.66; fifth, 9.15; and sixth, 8.78 volumes.

**INCOME.** The total income available for all libraries was \$3,734,825. The income per capita for the entire population having libraries was forty-four cents; for the first group, 45.1 cents; second, 28.5 cents; third, 46.6 cents; fourth, 63 cents; fifth, \$1.07; and sixth, \$1.00. The general average of income available for libraries of all the groups was \$6.312; for the first, \$22.822; second, \$2.696; third, \$1.496; fourth, \$874; fifth, \$653; and sixth, \$291. In addition \$1,435,763 was received from other sources than local tax; of this sum those in cities of the first group receive \$1,367,525. The value of library buildings for all places is \$49,703,380, in cities over 20,000 population, \$45,904,682.

**BOOK STOCK.** There were 8,637,159 volumes in all libraries; in cities over 20,000 population, 6,531,682. These cities circulate 23,210,506 of the total circulation of 28,061,009 of which 19,163,657 is fiction.

**EXPENDITURE.** Libraries spent in all \$2,271,926 in salaries and \$864,587 for books and binding. Libraries of the first group spend \$2,080,686 and \$747,479 respectively on these items. The percentage of total income applied to salaries in the first group was 59.8; second, 50.3; third, 41.2; fourth, 37; fifth, 31.9; sixth, 27.2; and the percentage applied to books, periodicals and binding in the first group was 21.5; second, 24.2; third, 23.6; fourth, 25.8; fifth, 28.3; sixth, 28.3.

*New York.* The Columbia Law School is approaching its century mark and a plan has been inaugurated to enlarge its library so as to make it the equal of the largest law libraries in the world, instead of the fourth as it now stands, having a total of 95,581 volumes. A Columbia University Law Library Association has been formed. Librarian Frederick C. Hicks is president and Lawrence H. Schmehl secretary-treasurer. The objects of the Association are to fos-

ter interest in the Library, to encourage donations of books and collections, to build up a loan collection, and to protect the Library's collections from careless and unfair use.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Newark.* An appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made by the city for two branches for the Newark Free Public Library.

#### MICHIGAN

*Kalamazoo.* The Kalamazoo Public Library combines an annual report of one sheet with an account of practical service rendered the community and an invitation to business men to make more extensive use of its resources.

The year ending July 1, 1921, saw 16,159 registered borrowers, or thirty-two per cent of the population, and 236,884 books loaned.

Children borrowed 95,746 books from the Central Library, the three branch libraries, Portage, East Side, and Northwest, and the five school stations.

About fifty-four per cent of the children of Kalamazoo are registered borrowers.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* Until May 1, 1920, the John Crerar Library was in its old quarters and furnished practically normal service. From May 3d to August 28 it was closed to the public and routine work was partially suspended while the library moved into temporary quarters. The space on the seventh floor of the Marshall Field and Co. Building was given up in April, that on the fifth floor during July, and the sixth floor at the end of July, after possession of over a quarter of a century, from July 1, 1895. The temporary quarters were established in the building at 158-162 North Michigan Avenue, belonging to the Library and adjoining the new building, with which it was later connected. Routine work was assigned to the top or fifth floor, and the other floors used for storage of books and furniture. In August the third floor of the new building, with an area of 5,000 square feet, was equipped as a temporary reading room and on August 30th opened to the public from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., offering the use of current periodicals both general and medical, of the most used reference books, also both general and medical, of the public catalogs, and a limited but constantly increasing use of the books in the stacks. In December the removal to the permanent quarters was begun, the first book being placed in the new stacks on December 6th.

The bulk of the books were removed in thirty-four trucks constructed by the janitor, seven of which were held in reserve. Each truck con-



sisted of three boxes, three feet long, eighteen inches wide and eighteen inches high placed one over the other on their sides, screwed together and the bottom one secured to a frame mounted on four wheels. A waterproof cloth cover fastened over the open side. The cost of the material was only about six dollars for each truck. Each box contained exactly two shelves or about one hundred and thirty-five volumes. The dray used held nine trucks or about one thousand two hundred volumes and seven dray loads made the work of a day of eight hours. The principal factors in determining the speed of the work were the capacity and availability of the elevators. Three hundred thousand volumes were moved in less than forty working days, together with some furniture. To accomplish this, the force employed was eight men, two each at the shelves, the elevator, on the dray, and emptying the trucks.

The total number of visitors recorded from January 1 to May 1 was 42,635, and from August 30 to December 31, 5,885, the total for the eight months being 48,520. The recorded use covered only the period from January 1 to May 1, inclusive, when the calls for books were 65,325, being a daily average of 622 and a slight increase over the figures for the same period in 1919. Visitors admitted to the stacks during this period numbered 1,148, an increase of 441 or 60 per cent. Part of the increase is attributed to the removal of war-time restrictions, and part to the concentration of research work in anticipation of the closing of the library. There were granted 842 requests for 1,017 volumes from 127 libraries, and 1,073 requests from 401 individuals. In all the total use of the library for the year might reasonably be estimated at nearly if not quite one-half the average of recent years.

The Library followed the example of Harvard University and the University of Chicago in increasing the price of its printed cards, on account of the great increase in the cost of printing. Cards distributed totaled 157,852, of which 65,651 were sent to the depository libraries, 1,228 sent as gifts, and 90,973 sold or sent in exchange. The union catalog held 1,063,923 cards at the end of the year. The public catalogs contain 1,097,956 cards and guides, and of the 218,500 titles about 127,500 are on cards printed by the Library.

Total receipts were \$189,842, and total maintenance \$224,788. For salaries \$83,097 was expended, and \$43,409 for books, periodicals and binding. The number of volumes in the Library at the close of the year was 425,565, and of pamphlets 177,836. Accessions for 1920 num-

bered 13,587, of which 3,488 were received as gifts.

#### KANSAS

*Emporia.* The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant of \$50,000 to the College of Emporia for library endowment and will pay the interest annually to the College while the College raises an equal amount for the same purpose. This assures a library fund of \$2,500 a year at once and eventually of \$5,000 a year.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* The cornerstone of a library for the Pacific Unitarian School, costing \$45,000, has been laid. The 16,000 volumes and about an equal number of pamphlets form a working theological library, which is the most complete collection of Unitarian writings, so far as is known, in the world.

*Riverside.* The \$30,000 addition to the Riverside Public Library is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy by January first. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$25,000 towards this addition and \$5,000 was contributed by a few prominent citizens of Riverside.

#### ENGLAND

*Oxford.* The memorable event of 1920 for the Bodleian Library was the gift of £50,000 from Walter Morrison, the largest monetary gift ever received by the University, and particularly welcome as coming at a time when the state of the Library funds had become a matter of grave concern. Chief among the donations of printed books was a copy of the *T'u Shu Chi Ch'eng*, a Chinese Encyclopædia in five thousand volumes, large paper Palace copy, and probably the only complete one in existence. This was added by Sir Edmund Backhouse to his previous gifts of Chinese books. Falconer Madan presented fifty-three more editions or issues and six works connected with the "King's Book," and 1,021 miscellaneous Oxford books, pamphlets, etc. The Bodleian received in all 27,251 printed and manuscript items by gift or exchange, and 45,366 under the Copyright Act, and purchased 4,280 new and 411 second-hand items at a cost of £1,608. The stipends of the Librarian and staff amounted to £8,605. Total receipts were £17,129 and expenditures £16,860.

The number of new readers admitted was 1,195, or 229 less than the previous year, the larger number in the previous year being attributed to the matriculation of ex-service men who received grants to take a shortened course. The number of visitors who paid fees to visit the Bodleian building exceeding 12,000, but actually the number was much greater since members of the University in academic dress have the privilege of introducing visitors.

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## CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

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Volumes 8 of the *New York Municipal Reference Library Notes* will begin with the first number for January. Volume 7 has been extended to include the issues from September to December of this year so that each volume in the future may cover a calendar year.

The Subject Index of Periodicals, 1917-1919, issued by the Library Association (33 Bloomsbury Square, London W. C.) has now reached part I; Language and Literature. Part 1 (2s. 6d. net), Classical, Oriental and Primitive; and Part 2 (5s. net), Modern European.

A series of descriptive articles "Libraries of Los Angeles" of more than fifty libraries, public, private, business, scientific, religious and other types, edited by Ralph L. Power of the University of California is published by the University of Southern California Press. (Price \$1.00; bound in boards, \$1.35.)

The September-October number of *Special Libraries* is a 52-page double number containing the proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association at Swampscott. The topic of the convention was "Collecting, Organizing and Distributing Information" and practically all the papers of the conference are given in full.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, celebrates its coming of age by reprinting "A Brief Record of Twenty-one Years Work: 1900-1921," first published in the January issue of the library's *Bulletin*. It is reprinted in its present form with some additional matter in the shape of illustrations in honor of the visit of the Library Association to Manchester in September.

The Ottawa (Canada) Carnegie Library, with the co-operation of librarians interested, has compiled a Union List of Periodicals, chiefly of scientific and technical character, in the libraries of eighteen government offices in Ottawa. It is planned to issue supplementary lists from time to time and a fuller and more exact list later.

A copy of "Hints on Export Translations," prepared by Alexander McQueen of the Foreign Trade Department of the 5th-3rd National Bank of Cincinnati, will be mailed gratis to any address on application to the bank. "This little volume is prepared in the hope that it may encourage the production of larger and more adequate works on foreign correspondence, especially by qualified writers."

"The rules of alphabetical filing of cards in the Dictionary Catalogue of the Library together with 'Manchester,' a specimen of such filing suitable for use in arranging a dictionary catalogue" (8 mim. p.) was prepared by James B. Childs as part of the work for a course in advanced classification in the University of Illinois Library School, and may be procured from the School.

The library of the University of Upsala celebrates its tercentenary by issuing a handsome 620-page quarto compiled and edited by the staff. The first chapter consists of brief biographies, in many cases with portraits, of twenty-seven of the librarians of the University. There are also chapters on the incunabula and other rare books, and on the autograph collections and other treasures.

The *Proceedings* of the Annual Conference of the A. L. A. at Swampscott tells where papers presented at the conference but not printed in the *Proceedings* may be found. To this may be added the following which have appeared since the publication of the proceedings: "Problems of Book Selection," by Elva S. Smith, in the December *Public Libraries*, and "A Co-operative Index of Coats of Arms," by Agnes C. Doyle in the present number of the *L. J.*

The second edition of *Chemical Literature and Its Use*, compiled and published by Marion E. Sparks, library assistant of Chemistry in the University of Illinois Library, is ready. This edition includes more data on certain works, and some new books and serials have been added. These notes are compiled to serve as a brief guide to the increasing flood of chemical literature. They are prepared for the use of students having a reading knowledge of French and German, and two years of college Chemistry. (\$1.00 postpaid.)

In compiling their "Children's Literature; a Textbook of Sources for Teachers and Teacher-Training Classes," Charles Madison Curry and Erle Ellsworth Clippinger, professors of literature in the Indiana State Normal School, have aimed at collecting in one volume sufficient material for a minimum basic course in children's literature. Each of the eleven sections, beginning with Mother Goose Jingles and ending with Biography and Hero Stories, is prefaced by an introduction and bibliography. The later sections include many unhackneyed selections from modern copyright literature. (Rand, \$3.50.)

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The November number of the *Spectator*, the Louisville Male High School publication, gives a prominent place to the library. One whole page is devoted to library lyrics. A collection of library notes is good "selling" material for the library. Library and librarian are included in the bright rhymes which conclude the number.

The school library is a branch of the Louisville Free Public Library and Miss Edna Grauman is a member of the library staff as well as of the school faculty.

Recently we chronicled the appearance of the quarterly *Bookshelf* published by the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Number 2, dated October, is a substantial 64-page number, half of which is devoted to the first installment of the Lynn War Service Record. The library's lists of new books, formerly printed in the bi-monthly *Bulletin*, will henceforward appear in the *Bookshelf*. Now appears *Lynn Library Service* (Vol. 1, No. 1, November), which "will assume the task of bringing to the attention of the people announcements of new books, special classes of books, and statements concerning the work and service of the Library system." It will appear monthly except July and August.

The Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has issued an 80-page revised edition of its "Books for the Young," which has been "carefully compiled from the various authoritative lists of what are regarded as the best books by children's departments of the public libraries of Pittsburgh, and Buffalo, the list prepared by the Oregon Library Commission, the Department of Education of Minnesota, the books recommended by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the excellent subject list of children's books compiled by Helen T. Kennedy, formerly of the Wisconsin Library School. . . ."

Only such editions are listed as have been approved for library use. The entries are classified and with each title is given the grade or grades for which the book is best suited. Nearly all the books have descriptive notes.

Sources of English history of the Seventeenth Century, 1603-1689, in the University of Minnesota Library has been compiled by James Thayer Gerould "with the purpose of placing at the disposition of the students of the period which began with the coming of the first James out of Scotland and which ended when William the Conqueror came from the Low Lands, the resources of the Library of the University of Minnesota; and of unlocking for other libraries the material contained in reprinted collections such as Somers Tracts and the Harleian Miscellany. . . . It is in no sense a general bibliography. . . . In a few cases the titles represent books in the Public Library of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Athenaeum, as there the works are in every sense as available to the student at the University as if they were in its Library."

The Third Supplement to the Children's Catalog, which is just ready, has been compiled by Corinne Bacon and Mertice James. It includes 950 titles, about 700 of which were listed in the Second Supplement issued in 1919. Some seventy titles issued prior to 1916 have been included in this supplement because fresh testimony as to their worth has been received. It has been impossible to list many of the 1921 books on account of the difficulty in getting quick and authoritative information on juveniles. About one-fourth of the one hundred and sixteen titles analysed are either history or biography. Two lists are appended. One, "Some Books in French for Boys and Girls," is compiled by Marguerite Clément, and the second "Aids to Story-Telling" is an annotated list of eight titles.

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Farmers' bulletins; department bulletins, circulars, agriculture yearbooks; series list for sale by the superintendent of documents. 53 p. September, 1921. (Price List 16, 16th ed.)

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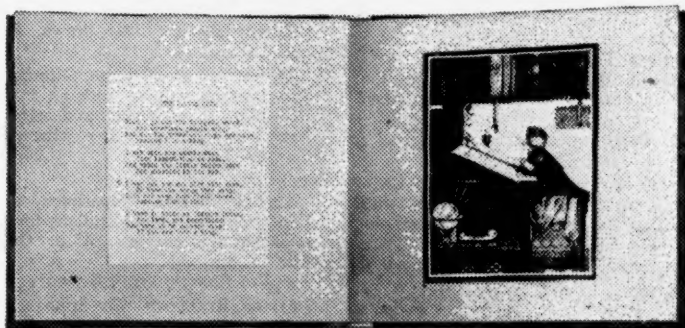
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